Students may face $1.2 million PCB bill

by Jeffrey Glorfeld

As many as 40,000 fluorescent light fixtures on the SF State campus probably contain polychlorinated biphenals (PCB) and may have to be replaced, said Housing Director Don Finlayson this week. Dave Howard, director of Plant Operations, estimates it could cost about $1.2 million.

By checking model serial numbers with information supplied by the lighting manufacturer, campus officials have determined which fixtures contain PCB. "Any fluorescent lights we bought prior to 1980 are probably contaminated," Finlayson said.

Administrators from all 19 schools in the state university system have met to discuss the problem. At this point much of the attention is focused on campus dormitories because of the time students spend in their living areas.

"Estimating that each of the 19 schools in the California system has 10,000 PCB-containing lights in its residence halls," Finlayson said; "at $30 to replace each light, that comes to more than $5 million. That is a major problem — and one we can't lick individually."

Up to now the state has determined that college residence halls should be self-supporting.

Finlayson said, "Unless the legislature gets hot about it and says, 'sure, we've got $5 million you can have,' fine. Otherwise the alternative is taking it out of room costs."

And if officials decide that all PCB-containing lights on campus must be replaced, the cost will fall ultimately on the students. "I don't know if students are going to stand still for what amounts to a tuition increase," Finlayson said.

It hasn't yet been determined if replacement of the lights will be necessary. "We're not sure at this point if this is really the route to go," Finlayson said. "The state may decide the problem is negligible."

If this occurs, light replacement will be on an attrition system. Contaminated lights will be replaced with non-PBC-containing lights as needed.

Much of the furor about PCB in lights in the university system began a few weeks ago after an accident in a campus dormitory at Cal Poly.

Several residents of Santa Lucia Hall came into contact with PCB because of a leaking light fixture. According to Cal Poly executive Dean E. Douglas Girrard, no PCB-related health problems have developed, and all 41 people involved were given complete medical examinations.

Special procedures for dealing with suspected PCB spills have recently been published and distributed throughout the college system. Many schools, including Cal Poly and SF State, either have or soon will have special protective clothing and people trained in handling PCB.

Japan banned use of PCB in 1972. The Monsanto Co., the only U.S. manufacturer of PCB, stopped producing the chemical in 1977, before an Enviromental Protection Agency act restricting its use came into effect.

The high degree of stability that made PCB such a widely used industrial chemical is also the main reason it was banned. Although brief external contact isn't known to be harmful, PCB accumulates in the fat, blood and liver of animals and man.

In a 1976 Japanese study linking PCB to liver cancer in humans, researchers wrote, "The chemical is believed to be present in the fatty tissue of nearly every person in the United States, Japan and possibly other industrialized nations."

Rick Bernstein, biology professor at SF State, works with PCB as a tool in studying liver metabolism in mice. "We're not studying PCB," he noted. "We're using it as a tool to study something else."

Bernstein said, "From the kinds of studies that we and lots of other people have done, the suggestion is that PCB is a chemical that potentiated the action of other chemical carcinogens. It enhances their ability to be carcinogenic.

"If nobody had been exposed to carcinogenic agents then PCB exposure might not matter at all," he said. "It's because we're all really exposed to low levels of carcinogens in our environment that maybe a little bit of metabolic difference, caused by PCB, would make the difference between who gets cancer and who doesn't."

San Francisco State PHOENIX

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Theresa Kao, Keiko Irino, and Young-Jeh Lee are tutored by Kay Nickerson. *By Rob Werfel*

English programs lend hand to foreigners here

by Lynett Larranga

George Elias came to the United States with his family about 15 years ago. He graduated from Balboa High School with a 3.0 grade point average but his English skills were poor. So he took English 411, an upper division English course at SF State designed for foreign students.

Elias blames his high school education for his English problems.

"High school did not prepare me properly for college level work," said Elias, a pre-med major who will graduate in May. "The high schools are not conducive to learning. They don't expect you to go to college."

Elias was admitted to SF State through the Equal Opportunity Program and now tutors for it. "I'm working as a tutor not because I need the money but because I want to pay them back for helping me," said Elias.

Teaching the Basics

Last in a series

At this campus there are about 1,500-2,000 students who are recent immigrants and about 900 who were admitted to the country on student visas. Students who do not have immigrant status must pass the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) with a score of 500.

As is well-known, SF State has a diverse mixture of students from various ethnic backgrounds. According to statistics compiled by the campus Institutional Research Office, out of 23,433 students here, 9,202 are non-white. While this does not mean that these students aren't fluent in English, it does help to explain why SF State has such a large English as a Second Language (ESL) program.

The ESL program, started in 1959, has 15 part-time teachers and four tenured faculty members who teach about 30 courses.

"It's a fairly large program relative to the university's TOEFL requirements," said Dorothy Danielson, English professor. "If you admit people at a lower score you have to have the facilities to handle them, and we do."

In addition to the ESL program, the Student Learning Center and the Reading and Writing Lab, foreign students have access to the American Language Institute (ALI) on campus to improve their English skills.

About 10 percent of the foreign students enter SF State after going through the ALI. The institute admits about 120 students each semester. There are three 12-week terms per year.

As little as 10 percent of the students fail to go on to a university, said Thurston Womack, director of the institute.

"If we haven't helped them in three terms we urge them to try another program," he said.

Womack said most students who fail their programs do go on to some other type of academic work.

The institute is funded with student tuition but the university contributes office space and classrooms. It is also closely connected with the Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) master's degree program. Graduate students teach most of the classes in the 25-hour intensive language program.

Womack said that the institute limits the number of students from any one country, but the largest groups are from Asian and Arab countries.

Katie Kinsella, a TEFL graduate student who tutors through EOP, said that part of the problem is that students aren't aware of the services available.

James Kohn, associate professor in English, who teaches

— see page 9

Sex harassment witnesses get a statement of support

by Janet O'Mara

A "statement of support" addressed to the women who testified against Finis E. Dew in last week's sexual harassment hearing was delivered yesterday to Judith Gappa, SF State associate provost for Faculty Affairs.

The statement was signed by 157 faculty members and students, who asked that neither their names nor their department be published.

The statement said, "We commend the courage, strength and integrity you have displayed in testifying under extremely difficult circumstances. While we know it has been especially traumatic for you and your family to have your private life exposed, your willingness to suffer will hopefully encourage other women who have experienced similar circumstances to step forward and help prevent this kind of harassment from arising again. With respect and warm feelings for your courage."

The four-day hearing concerned charges of unprofessional conduct filed by the university against Dew, an associate professor of counseling, because of sexual harassment complaints by women students. Dew denied the charges.

Although university administrators said several women had filed complaints, only four were willing to testify in an open hearing.

According to official procedures, after the university investigates complaints against a faculty member, the president of the university decides on an appropriate sanction — in Dew's case, dismissal. The accused faculty member can choose either to accept the sanction "without admission of guilt," or request a hearing before the state personnel board or before a faculty panel.

Dew chose the faculty panel and an open hearing.

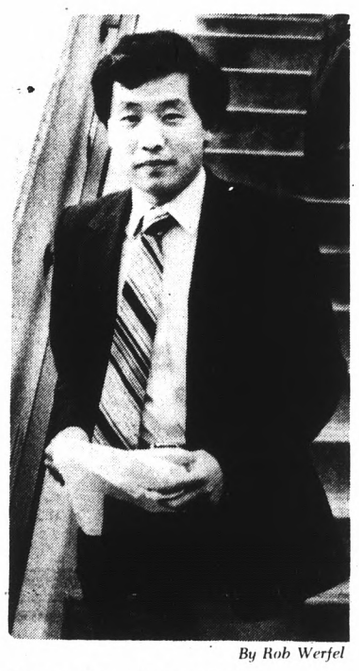
The panel, Special Education Professor Philip Hatlen, Engineering Professor Jerome Fox and Physical Education Associate Professor Roberta Bennett, is now making its decision.

Hatlen said yesterday that the panel has requested an extension of time to deliberate. It was originally given five working days.

The panel, which met earlier this week and will hold additional meetings tomorrow and Monday, "would like things pretty well completed by Monday evening," he said.

There is a possiblity that the panel's recommendation will be delivered to SF State President Paul F. Romberg by April 7, Hatten said, but if not, by April 10.

It is not known how long Romberg will take to make the final decision.



By Rob Werfel

Sonny Lo, attorney for the university

Dew's attorney, Horace Wheatley, said yesterday that he would probably file a petition for a writ of mandate in Superior Court to seek to overturn an unfavorable decision, even if it is something less severe than a dismissal — a reprimand for example.

More than 30 hours of testimony were presented by both sides in the Blakeslee Room of the Physical Science Building last week.

CSUC attorney, Sonny Lo, representing the university along with Gappa and Marvin Gerber, university grievance officers, said in his closing argument, "Every now and then something happens which is so grievous, so harmful, that a person has to say 'enough.'"

Briefly summarizing testimony of counseling professor Elizabeth Van Dalsem, who said she had warned Dew about calling women students late at night as early as 1974, and alluding to women who had complained but refused to testify, Lo said, "Members of the panel, the time has come for you to say to Dr. Dew, 'enough!'"

Lo said that the university's case was primarily based on the testimony of two women, Barbara Rogers and Jeanette Longtin and that the others were added to show a pattern in Dew's behavior.

Barbara Rogers, part-time counseling graduate student and full-time public school teacher, tearfully testified that Dew had sexually "forced himself" on her in her home.

Dew testified, however, that he and Rogers had a brief affair and that he had broken it off when she began to get too serious.

He said he was "shocked" when informed of her complaint.

Longtin, also a counseling graduate student, told the panel that, one April evening in 1978, Dew drove her to a dark parking lot and forced her to kiss him.

Dew denied Longtin's allegations, except that they had driven to Louie's restaurant for coffee to talk about her admission to the department. When he found the restaurant was closed, he said, he drove her straight back to the campus.

The other two women who testified were former counseling student Francesca Farr and former teaching assistant Sandra Schindler.

Farr said that when she was a student, Dew had asked where she lived and if she lived alone. He also had touched some beads she was wearing, she said, and "looked below them."

Schindler said that in a meeting to discuss her resume, Dew had asked questions that were "personal" and made her uncomfortable.

Wheatley called 10 witnesses in Dew's defense, among them several students and former students, and a former colleague, Theodore Murguia, now president of San Jose City College.

Counseling student Irene Doss testified that Dew has been "a very professional and intelligent instructor and adviser." Iman Visarraga, a part-time counseling graduate student, said that she had always found him to be "a gentleman and . . . very professional."

In closing arguments Thursday evening, Wheatley said that he was concerned about due process and viewed the hearing as "a railroad job."

"One of my concerns," he said, "is that there is an underlying current (which is) whether this is an issue of women's rights which must be pursued at all costs with the burden placed on Dr. Dew to disprove the allegations rather than on the university to prove them.

"If it's going to be an issue of women's rights, why don't you demand that a woman be a woman and say no when she means no?"

Lo responded that "this is the old tactic of blaming the victim."

Implying a racial motive (Dew is black, the women who testified against him are white), Wheatley said, "You can't avoid the racism."

Lo responded, "This case would have proceeded if a white man harassed a black woman. It would have proceeded if a woman had harassed a man."

Teachers: Reagan attempt predictable

by D'Arcy Fallon

"Shock" and "disbelief" were two familiar adjectives used this week by many people describing the assassination attempt on President Reagan. But for two teachers at SF State there was no element of surprise at all.

Mukand Untawle, who teaches international law, sees America caught in a terrifying trend of permissiveness that is quickly approaching its limits. If these limits are crossed, says Untawle, it will lead to social disintegration in America.

"Violence is increasing in this country," said Untawle. "Grievous crimes of this nature are increasing because of the availability of weapons. This was simply one more incident along the pattern that's emerged in this society of unleashing violence on highly visible people."

He attributes this violent trend to a John Wayne-like attitude about protecting one's home and family, which has many people packing their own guns.

"In America we have a romantic idea about being able to protect ourselves," said Untawle, yet he is convinced that this very notion of protection backfires and results in family members turning their weapons on each other.

"Most homicides take place on the weekends," he said.

He says emphatically that the only way to stop violent crimes is to institute strict gun control laws.

"Society has got to make sure that people off their rockers don't have weapons in their control. What other society in the world allows this type of 'freedom?' It's a license to kill.

"Another way to deter crimes, said Untawle, is through capital punishment, a way of putting away "mad dogs who have no respect for other people's lives.

"To be blunt about it, I personally wouldn't want to be done in by a junkie or a psychopath. Professors I've admired all my life have been mugged for $5."

Untawle says the United States has to outgrow the "fuzzy libertarianism that has brought the country to this state of affairs." Changes need to be made, he says, both in domestic law and in the penal system.

He cited the example of the person who kills someone, then claims "temporary insanity," saying he shot someone in a moment of passion.

"We're possibly extending the concept of freedom to an untenable level. The life of the individual is becoming cheapened."

He said he worries about the safety of students attending his night classes. When some of them ask to leave his classes a little early to catch a bus, Untawle releases them without questions.

Stanley Bailis, a social science professor, disagrees that gun control would eliminate access to weapons, although he says it would reduce the amount of gun-inflicted injuries.

Like Untawle, he wasn't surprised an attempt was made on Reagan's life, and he explained why in a single word: "history."

America has a history of violent crimes, said Bailis, that reaches back into history and includes the literature of Mark Twain and Bret Harte.

"Violence appears to be built into American society. I'm not convinced that there's that much of it. The question isn't whether it's more or less, though, but why it's there at all."

What has changed, said Bailis, is that violent crimes are taking place in settings where people used to be "safe."

While Untawle sees a direct correlation between television and crime, Bailis says that when something happens on television the viewer realizes it's fiction and is twice removed.

"For almost all people these assassination attempts are TV," Bailis said. "The impact isn't there. I think people have to think twice when they see something on TV."

In This Issue

The SF State baseball team swept into first place last weekend.

—See Sports

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This Week

today, april 2

"All the Women Share the Well," a one-woman play, will be presented at the Newman Center, 19th Avenue and Banbury, at 5 p.m. $2 donation.

There will be a special exhibition and sale of original Oriental art from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Student Union Gallery Lounge.

friday, april 3

"Klang," a group specializing in electronic "space music," will perform in the Student Union Depot from 2 to 4 p.m.

Daniel Ellsberg will speak from noon to 2 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

sunday, april 5

SF State Symphonic Wind Ensemble, directed by Barry Jekowsky, will perform at 3 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. $1.50 students, $3 others.

monday, april 6

"World Hunger — Who Eats and Why," a presentation by SCAMI, will be held in the Barbary Coast from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

tuesday, april 7

"El Salvador: A Country in Crisis" will be shown in Student Union conference rooms A-E from noon to 2 p.m.

The Advertising Club will meet at 4:30 p.m. in Student Union B116.

wednesday, april 8

"Hebrew on Rye," lunch and a Hebrew lesson, will be offered at 1 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

KSFS will sponsor an open house from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Room 30 of the Creative Arts Building.

"Reaganomics" will be discussed by John Judd, senior economist for the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, at 2 p.m., in Student Union Room B120.

Course changed, via the GE plan

Biological anthro in natural science

by Theresa Goffredo

Introduction to Biological Anthropology, a course now classified as a social science, will be a natural science course starting next fall. The change will allow students to take biological anthropology for natural science credits.

This course change from a social to a natural science is just one part of the overall revamping of the General Education Program at SF State. The decision to change the status of certain courses in the general education curriculum came after several faculty committee meetings in various departments on

Academix

campus. The new program will go into effect next fall.

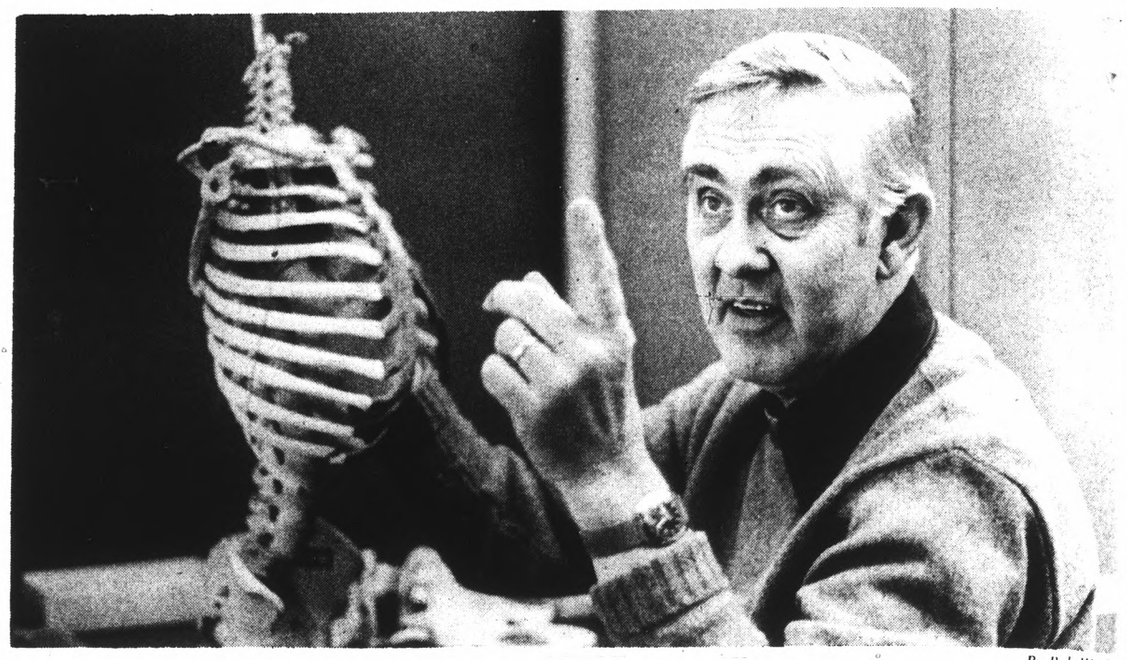
Professor Rodger Heglar, who teaches two of the three biological anthropology classes offered at SF State, was on one of the first committees that sought to change the status of biological anthropology.

"We had students in the past who just assumed it was a natural science course and when the students discovered it wasn't, they quickly dropped the course. The request has been made over the past years, and the status of the biological anthropology classes has been recognized on other campuses," Heglar said.

Fresno State has had biological anthropology in the natural science department the longest, Heglar said. he added that other major universities, such as Berkeley, have had this division for many years.

Heglar said there was a year-long battle to get biological anthropology recognized as a natural science course, but he declined to give the names of those who opposed the change.

He said SF State was not actually behind the times, and he blamed the delay in reclassifying the course on the nature of the campus.



By Rob Werfel

Professor Rodger Heglar teaches Biological Anthropology at SF State.

"This is a teaching institution so we're a little bit tighter about similar material in different departments being linked too closely together. It's certainly not a new idea, and the change should've been a simpler matter than it was."

James A. Hirabayashi, chairman of the Anthropology Department, said the change "should've happened here sooner." He defines biological anthropology as a natural science course.

"We felt that biological anthropology relates to scientific evidence. The kind of theory, methods and data conform to scientific procedures," he said.

Heglar agrees with this definition.

"Natural and biological anthropology deal with the phenomena of life, environment and human populations. Social anthropology is the study of cultures, societies, behavior and adaptability of populations."

Both professors said the course change will benefit the department and the students.

"The new General Education Program will balance the departments. It will also give the students a good balance between the biological and social aspects of anthropology," Heglar said.

How to solve a major problem creatively

by Adriana Dechi

Can't find a major you like? Make up your own.

The special majors program at SF State is designed for students who have a goal that they cannot achieve using the majors already offered, according to Florence Schwartz, coordinator of Academic Activities.

Schwartz said the program "is not a way for students to redesign the already existing majors."

Some 45 students have put together special majors that range from music management to holistic health.

Georgia Otterson, who is interested in changing the way convalescent homes are run, created a special major on aging.

She said the existing programs in special education and recreation therapy did not suit her career goals.

Ron Reiss also found the existing programs inadequate. He wanted to study the preservation of historic buildings but found that the courses offered in the Department of Design and Industry fell short of his needs. Reiss graduated last year with a special major in architectural preservation.

Before being accepted as special majors, students must submit applications describing the major and must state why the existing programs are inadequate.

In the application students are required to list the classes now offered that would support the major.

The major must consist of 45 units from at least two schools and three departments. Thirty-six of these units must be in upper division courses.

Otterson took classes in anatomy, kinesiology (the study of muscles in motion), sociology and psychology.

Reiss took classes in history and graphics.

"It is not just a random collection of courses," said Schwartz.

The application for a special major must show coherence, consistency and purpose, she said.

Students must have the approval of the three departments they have selected before the final approval by Myron Lunine, dean of undergraduate studies.

Reiss and Otterson had no trouble getting their majors accepted.

But Karen Krause, who is listed as a consumer affairs major, said she had a hard time convincing the Business Department that her major was different from the one already offered in marketing.

Finally, after help from Edith Arrick, director of the Academic Information Center, her major was accepted.

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Gov... at S...

by Karen Arg...

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by Rhonda Pa...

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FIFTH S...

IT'S TIM... REVENUE... PRICE ON... GOLD ST... SAGA, M... DOBRO, ... NASHVILL... KENTUCK... STOCK.

STOP I... WITH US...

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Governor rips oil drilling at San Bruno hearing

by Karen Argonza and Theresa Goffredo

Gov. Jerry Brown, at a congressional subcommittee hearing on offshore oil drilling held in San Bruno yesterday, assured Secretary of the Interior James Watt that "vigorous actions will be taken up to the Supreme Court" if the proposed Outer Continental Shelf Sale 53 is passed.

Brown was the first witness at the hearing to speak against the proposition of offshore drilling. The hearing was held in response to Watt's decision to reconsider leasing ocean tracts off the northern and central coast of California.

The proposition, titled OCS Lease Sale 53, was initiated by Watt on Feb. 11. The proposed notice of sale issued by Watt includes 127 tracts in the Eel River basin, off Eureka, Point Arena basin off Mendocino County, Bodega basin off Sonoma and Marin counties, and Santa Cruz basin north of Monterey Bay — which former Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus excluded in October.

"If we see ourselves as the plunderers of the environment, then the action is clear," Brown said. "But I believe we must take the longer view and see ourselves as stewards."

Brown, speaking to an overflow crowd of 400 at Skyline College's main theater, maintained his opposition to offshore drilling by fielding questions from the congressional panel. The panel members included Reps. Tom Lantos, D-San Mateo, Paul McCloskey, R-Palo Alto, Joel Deckard, R-Ind. and subcommittee chairman Toby Moffett, D-Conn.

Brown's main argument was against destroying the coasts of California for "10 days worth of oil" when there are many other energy sources that have not been explored. Brown said a commitment to expand mass transit and the use of geothermal, hydroelectric and solar energy, as well as cogeneration, were viable solutions to the oil shortage.

The U.S. Geological Survey estimated that in the five sites now proposed for lease sale, there may be 548 million barrels of oil and 621 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Opponents of the expanded leasing plan said the U.S. Geological Survey estimates that 85 percent of the oil and gas reserves off the central and northern California coast are located in the Santa Maria basin, which is not the area of Watt's proposed drillings.

"It's a matter of how many coastlines there are," Brown said. "Not too many look like the northern coast of California, so why permanently change the character when we have a wide variety of untapped sources? That's taking the short-term view. We must look at our priorities."

Lantos, an opponent of offshore drilling, agreed with Brown.

"The whole future of this area should not be jeopardized for a few days of oil," he said.

Deckard called himself a Hoosier who was not an expert on environmental issues, but said he was aware of the urgency of the situation. Deckard attacked Brown regarding the strategic petroleum reserve. According to Deckard, California has a responsibility to build up the reserve just as other states have.

In response, Brown received laughs from the audience when he said the strategic petroleum reserve and offshore drilling in California were as comparable as offshore drilling and the war in the Middle East. If we could provide peace in the Middle East just by drilling offshore, then we have a lot less problems than I thought," Brown said.

Federal law requires that Watt accept Brown's recommendations if they "provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the well-being of the citizens of the affected state."

Yesterday was the deadline for Watt to accept California's recommendation not to begin offshore drilling. Watt is due to make his decision by April 28.

If Watt doesn't accept Brown's appeal, if no lawsuits result from the lease sale and if the environmental impact reports are approved, then the bidding and sale of Lease Sale 53 will start in May.

Other witnesses at the hearing consisted of representatives from the California Coastal Commission, California State Parks Commission, Friends of the Earth, Save Our Shores, Oceanic Society, and other assemblymen and supervisors from the Bay Area.

By Tom Levy

Brown: "The whole future of this area should not be jeopardized for a few days of oil."

Naomi Schwartz, vice chairwoman of the California Coastal Commission, said the preparations for oil spills are not sufficient in the coastal areas.

On Jan. 28, 1969, thousands of gallons of oil polluted five and a half miles of coast off Santa Barbara because a Union Oil Co. drilling rig burst a fissure on the ocean floor.

Residents claim that patches of sand mixed with tar still linger on the Santa Barbara coastline from that spill.

Brown said he has already commented many times to Watt that he should delete the basins from the lease sale. He said he will write again to Watt on April 10.

"We have sent many letters to Watt in opposition to drilling off the coast. And I just want to make it completely clear, that many people in California and some in this audience will take Watt to court and keep him there for a good long time."

Ambassador fears Soviets

El Salvador aid urged

by Rhonda Parks

Joachim Jaenicke, Ambassador of Germany to Argentina, said in a speech in the humanities building yesterday that Germany and the United States "need each other" to thwart Soviet intervention in foreign countries. He expressed concern over the possible Soviet threat to his own country to the 90 students attending his speech.

"We believe we cannot maintain our freedom without the U.S. presence, or umbrella. There is a great deal of fear in Europe," he said.

Jaenicke maintains that the United States cannot be expected to protect Europe, however, without "sharing the burden and sacrifice."

"The alliance is necessary for our survival," Jaenicke said. "We can't let the rest of Europe fall under Soviet invasion. If we do, the U.S. would have to re-arm its forces, its oil supply would be cut, and extreme social and monetary changes would take place."

Jaenicke said that Germany maintains a relationship with the Soviet Union called "relaxation of tension." This form of foreign policy, he said, is similar to U.S. detente.

The people who promote the "relaxation of tension" policy, Jaenicke said, say it's working. But Jaenicke said it is difficult then to explain to his constituency why the United States and Germany continue to build arms.

Jaenicke said that the policy of relaxation is paradoxical because in a conflict one must exercise power.

The United States wields such a power, Jaenicke said.

"The U.S. is a sovereign state, a super power, and the hallmark of authority," he said. "the principles of the U.S. are to be obeyed and respected, and the U.S. can implement that power," he said.

"Sovereign" was a word Jaenicke used several times in his speech to describe the United States.

According to Jaenicke, Germany has aligned itself with nine European countries in order to become more "sovereign."

"The resources of the countries alone are too small," Jaenicke said, "but together we can reach a great level of activity in industry and economics. We are educated and continental, but we have not yet become institutionalized.

"We must develop or we will go down."

Jaenicke said it is difficult for Americans to understand the German fear of the Soviets.

"The U.S. is separated from the other power by the ocean. Germany has it as its immediate neighbor. You have not had your country devastated, although your involvement in Vietnam was tragic."

Jaenicke expressed concern over the conditions in El Salvador, Poland and Afghanistan and used these conditions to illustrate his views on the potential Soviet threat to Germany.

Jaenicke said he thought it was odd that so many students are against the U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

"There is a new dimension to this problem," he said. "The left is getting arms from the Soviets, and yet everyone is saying to leave them alone. But to leave them alone to fight among themselves is an insult — they are not alone."

Jaenicke said a lot of the problems come from the "outside" (Soviets) and says they exist and cannot be ignored.

"Are you all blind to how much they control?" Jaenicke asked.

About Poland, Jaenicke said that even if no further conflict occurs, "we must be strong."

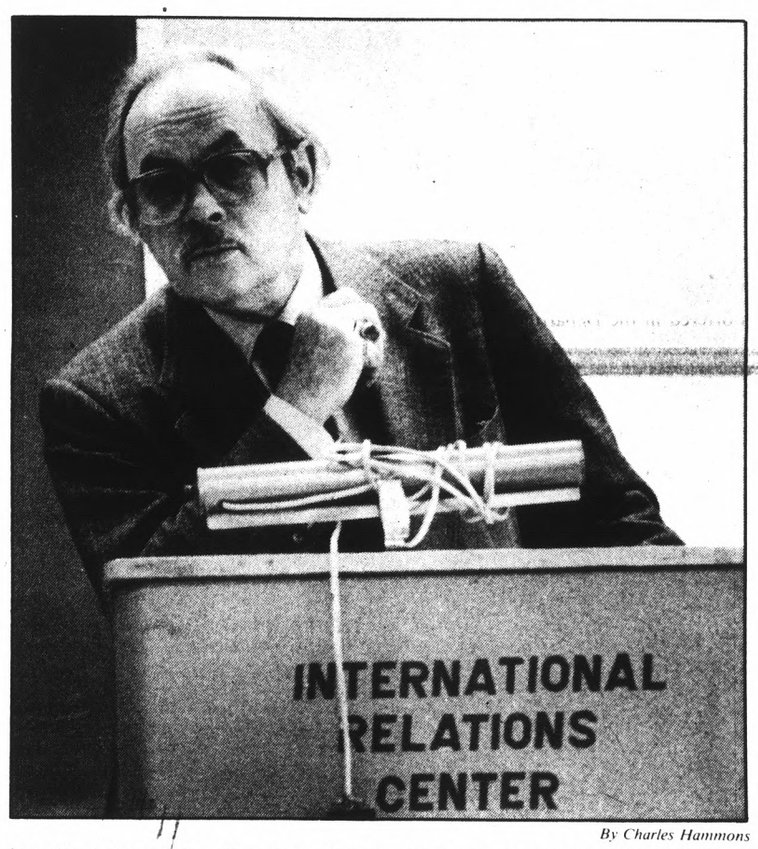
"The USSR is in a terrible dilemma," he said. "All commmunist regimes have no legitimacy, and that's why they're so nervous. If they get into deeper problems they will lash out at us."

As for Afghanistan, Jaenicke said "You can bet your boots that they (the Soviets) are going to stay in Afghanistan. You can't reverse communism."

Jaenicke also spoke of the European opinion of the Reagan administration and the assassination attempt on the president's life.

"The Europeans don't understand this, because we haven't had an assassination attempt in Europe for a very long time. The feelings still run very deep for the loss of the Kennedy brothers. The assassination of a president is very important to the rest of the world."

Jaenicke said he is happy to see the end of the "zig-zag policies of Mr. Carter."



By Charles Hammons

Joachim Jaenicke, German Ambassador to Argentina, says Germany must develop or die.

Students to pay $29 more next fall

by Heidi Garfield

California State University and Colleges' students will pay an additional $29 in student service fees beginning this fall.

Acting on a recommendation by the state Committee on Finance, the Board of Trustees last week unanimously approved the fee increase. Full-time students who take more than six units during the 1981-82 academic year will pay $149 in student service fees, compared to this year's fee of $120. Part-time student fees will increase from $105 to $134.

The student service fees for 1981-82 are determined by comparing fee-related expenditures with reimbursements for 1979-80 and 1980-81 and calculating the annual average. This average is divided by the total number of students anticipated in the 1981-82 school year.

California education and administrative codes give the trustrees the authority to set the level of student service fees. According to administrative officials, one of the major factors contributing to next year's fee increase is salary increases in the last two years for the system's employees.

Both the Associated Students and the California State Student Association decided to oppose the fee hike even though two years ago they agreed to the methods used to determine when fee increases are necessary.

"We hassled with the decision (to oppose the increase) for months," said Steve Glazer, president of CSSA. "Some students said we should stick to the original agreement."

But student groups decided to oppose the increase because they said it is unjust.

"The first problem is that there is a flat fee assessed to all the (CSUC) campuses," said AS president Linda Landry. "Each campus has different expenditures. The best approach would be to look at SF State's budget to see if there is anything we could cut out."

Glazer, who attended last week's board meeting, said student groups had predicted the board's decision. "We didn't stand a chance politically," he said. "The only positive aspect is that the fee increase has the potential to diffuse efforts for establishing a tuition fee for CSUC students."

The state legislature is considering a proposal to charge graduate students a tuition fee beginning next fall. Student groups, faculty and some administration officials are vehemently opposed to the suggestion.

Both CSSA and AS representatives are meeting with the chancellor's staff to discuss alternative methods of distributing the collected student fees.

Landry suggested that students at each of the CSUC campuses form a referendum. "Let the students decide which services they wouldn't mind eliminating, or which services they wouldn't mind paying for," she said.

SF State President Paul F. Romberg, who is adamantly opposed to tuition fees, said he approves of the service fee increase.

"I've talked with many students on campus about this," he said, "and they agreed (with the increase). They understand that inflation has increased the cost of materials."

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How to introduce kids to 'quakes

by Maria Mehelic

In case of an earthquake, do not panic, scream or become hysterical. Instead, set up a pendulum and observe its motion.

That's what Ray Sullivan, SF State professor of geoscience, advises.

"Small and moderate earthquakes are something to experience, learn by and enjoy," he said. "I've loved the few I've been in. They have an excitement that is contagious."

In 1978 Sullivan, along with Geology Professor Ray Pestrong and Herbert Strongin of the San Francisco Unified School District, founded the Earthquake Educational Institute at SF State with a grant from the National Science Foundation.

The only one of its kind in the world, the institute uses college texts and lab and lecture material to develop earthquake curricula for elementary and secondary school children. "Making them better aware will make them better prepared," said Sullivan.

In the secondary school program, college-level material is rewritten and modified for the high school level.

There is no pre-designed curriculum available for the elementary school level, however, so elementary school teachers create their own programs based on what is available at the institute.

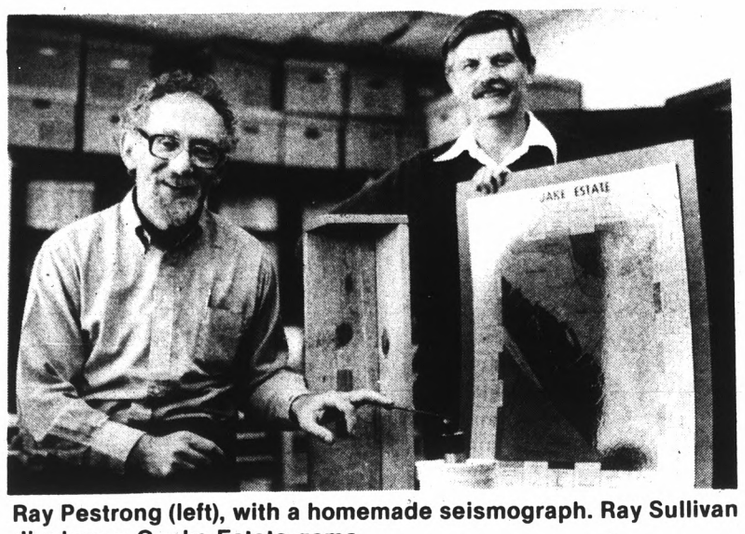
"We provide information on earthquakes to elementary school teachers and give them an insight and a base to what they're teaching," said Sullivan. Each year 70 teachers attend the semester-long programs here and develop individual projects for their own classes.

"We recommend that they spread their programs out over a two-week period, usually doing one lesson a day," he said.

"The program has very little to do with preparedness and everything to do with awareness," stressed Sullivan. "If a child is aware of what's going on, he or she can be better prepared and act more intelligently. We try to explain that it's just a natural event and nothing to be frightened of.

"Even a dog can be taught to get under a desk during an earthquake. But these children need to know what is really happening."

Sullivan explained that in the secondary schools, the earthquake program also allows teachers to introduce subjects like math, chemistry, physics and social science.



Ray Pestrong (left), with a homemade seismograph. Ray Sullivan displays a Quake Estate game.

In the elementary schools, the earthquake curriculum involves using board games like "Quake Estate," "Quake-O" and "Shakes and Hazard," along with stories and puppet shows.

"We also have things like "Hazard Hunts," where the children go all over the school grounds and learn where not to go during an earthquake. Many times the children take this information home with them and share it with their families. It's wonderful," he said.

The children can also develop their reading and language skills with the program's "Tremor Tales."

"These are either tales of dragons and sea monsters under the ground or actual accounts by children who survived major earthquakes," Sullivan said. "So the program involves teaching more than science. It becomes reading and drama, as well."

Sullivan said the key of the program is to present the material in a way that won't scare the children.

"Deep down inside of us, I think we're all waiting for the big one," he said. "But California has so many good things about it that you have to accept it and just live day to day. As Pestrong always says, 'If you don't like earthquakes, go live in Iowa.'"

Student recruiting gets funding increase

by Lisa Swenarski

The CORE Student Affirmative Action program, along with 60 other programs in the California State University and Colleges system, is being considered for a budget increase this year.

The CORE program encourages women, minorities and the financially impoverished to advance their education within the CSUC system, according to Esteban Soriano, systemwide coordinator for Student Affirmative Action.

CORE, which stands for Comprehensive Outreach, Retention and Enhancement, originally asked for $4.2 million, twice as much as last year's $2.1 million budget. The state Assembly, however, considered the request and decided on a $600,000 increase. But the state Senate only agreed to give a $200,000 increase, which is what Gov. Brown recommended. The proposal is now in conference, where two assemblymen and two senators will decide on a compromise.

"We requested the additional money because $2.1 million just isn't adequate for 19 campuses," Soriano said. "We're asking for more funds, especially for retention (keeping students in school) with orientation sessions, counseling and other methods. Also, we are concentrating on re-entry programs for housewives and others."

The CORE program at SF State has been here one year and received $70,000 to run its office of two professionals and four student assistants.

"This year's funding was very appropriate for getting this office off the ground," the program's coordinator, Max Perez, said from the small office he shares with the staff in New Administration Building Room 152.

In the outreach program, high school and community college students, who are not represented on the campus, are told about opportunities to advance their education.

"It's to encourage those students who never thought about going to college," Robert House, associate provost of Student Services, said.

"We at SF State have more women than men so there's no problem there. Many students here are financially impoverished so that's a concern. But we're really hurting in the area of minorities, especially Hispanics."

CORE, also responsible for "retention," asked for the increase so that more substantial efforts could be made to graduate ethnic minorities from school.

The last segment of CORE, "enhancement," attempts to make the campus more sensitive to women, minorities and the financially impoverished through curriculum changes and cultural events.

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Graphic Artist needed must be work study qualified part-time flexible hours: contact Donna Cooper Student Union Publicity, 469-1310 B140.

PERSONALS

WARNE GARY that the (blood-red) handwriting is on the wall. There are no Laws, only consequences!

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAUSIES-Students Against US Intervention in El Salvador hold weekly meetings, Wednesday in Student Union, B116, 1-2:30 pm, all are welcome to attend.

SAUSIES present: "El Salvador A Country in Crisis" a slide show, in the Student Union conference rooms, A—E, Tuesday, April 7, 12-2:00 pm.

FUND RAISER for the "Children of Atlanta," Friday, April 3, 7:30-9:00pm, 10 Tapia Way, Across from Lot No.7, R.S.V.P., 469-1003, 621-7117.

FUND RAISER for the "Children of Atlanta," Thursday, April 2, 12:00-2:00pm, in front of the Student Union.

continued on page 7

The Bettmann Archive

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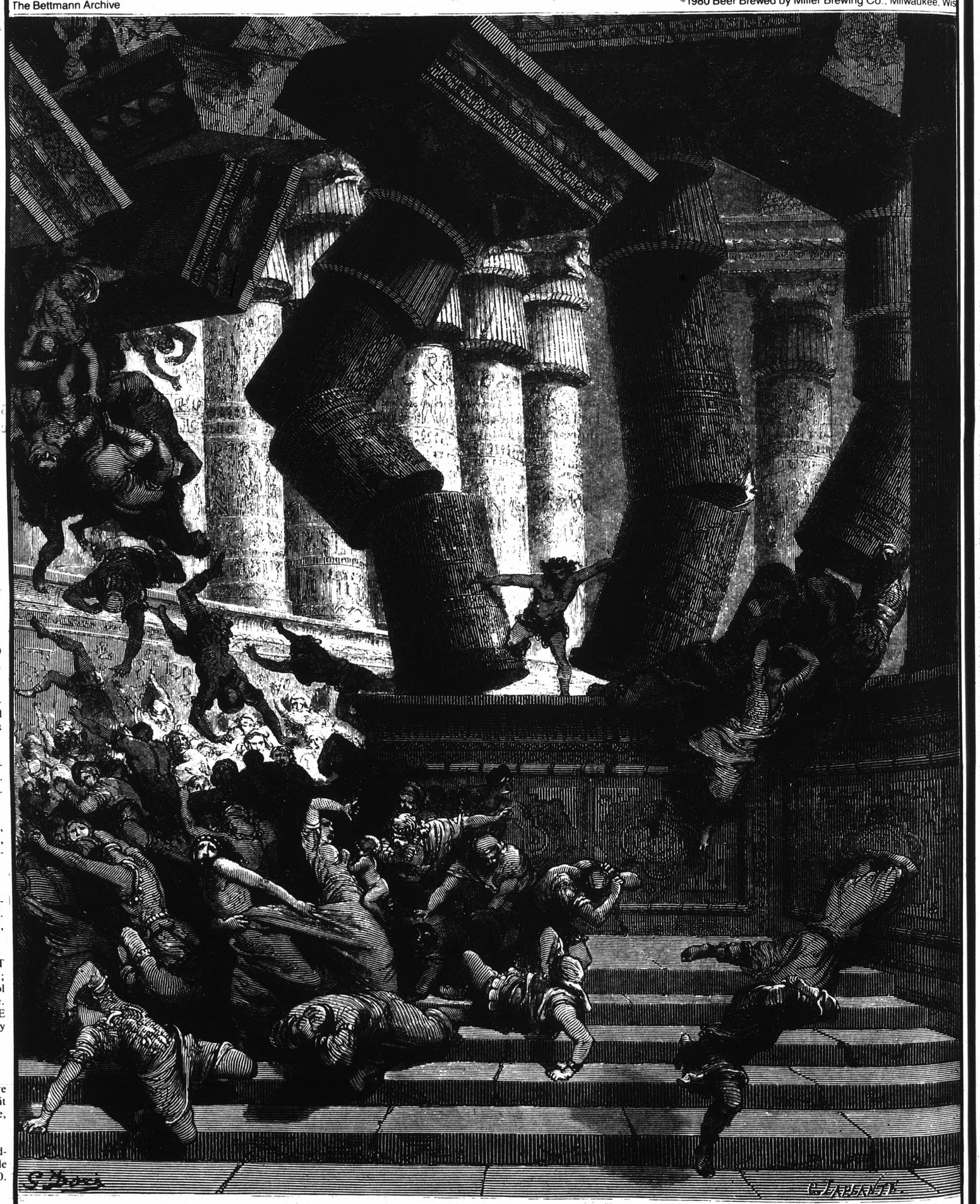

Now comes Miller time.

Opinion

Editorial

Presidential pain

You can almost hear the wheels spinning. Somewhere in the inner sanctum of the Chicago Sun-Times, columnist Bob Greene is trying to figure out What It All Means. His analysis will be poorly written and simplistic beyond belief. The Chronicle will give it a two-page spread in its Sunday Punch section.

From New York, Jimmy Breslin will report on a conversation with a slightly buzzed construction worker in a Queens bar. It will purport to be the definitive statement, in the language of the common man, on the decay of civilization in the 1980s.

In the coming weeks there will be no escaping it. Pundits of all stripes will take a stab at finding the significance of a slug to the presidential lung.

But if what has already been written and said about The Event is any indication, there will continue to be confusion between Ronald Reagan, the man, and the office he holds.

That a lunatic with a Saturday night special can get as close as he did to the president of the United States raises serious questions that need to be addressed. But there is something askew when a bullet, which does no lasting damage, in the chest of one man is regarded as somehow greater cause for hand-wringing than one in the brain of another man.

So we welcome any and all serious analysis of violent crime in general, and of its implications for our system of government. But spare us the tales of Reagan's bravery in the face of disaster, and his limp attempts at tough-guy humor. And spare us his family's shock and outrage that someone took a shot at their beloved.

Ronald Reagan's pain is no greater than that of any of the countless victims of violent crime here and around the world, and in this particular case he suffered a good deal less than many others.

From a human interest standpoint, Reagan's case is unusual in one respect: the delicious irony of a staunch opponent of gun control being felled by a nut with a handgun.

You showed 'em, Al

B.J. Bergman

Dear General Haig:

A bunch of the boys saw you on the tube the other day after the President got shot and we figured it was time we let you know you're our kind of guy.

Somebody at work said the President got shot up pretty bad, so instead of going home afterwards we all headed for the bar to find out for ourselves. We were sort of worried about that Ivy League asshole Bush taking over. Well, as you know it turned out to be nothing but a damn flesh wound, and we couldn't figure out what all the fuss was about. The only guy that really got hurt bad was that smart-ass press secretary Brady, and he wasn't exactly a team player. I mean, that crack about "killer trees, killer trees" and stuff like that. No respect.

So anyway we're watching this new guy that replaced Walter Cronkite, Rather his name is, and he's saying how the FBI should have stopped this little creep from being in D.C. just because he got picked up at an airport last October with a .38 and a couple of .22s. What part of Texas is he supposed to be from anyway? Didn't the President get away practically without a scratch because a G-man pushed him into his car? Didn't a Secret Service agent stop a bullet with his back? What does this asshole want, gun control?

Cronkite never would have said that kind of stuff.

So then you come on. Now, we've been fans of yours ever since Vietnam, which you would have won except for pantywaists like Kissinger, who belongs to the same Trilateral Communist club as Bush does. We thought you did a great job as the President when President Nixon was tied up with that Watergate mess, and it was really smooth the way you got Ford to pardon him. But yesterday was too much!

You just sashayed into the White House, in front of all those reporters, and took over! Never even fired a shot! "Gentlemen," you said. Gentlemen! "As of now, I am in control."

That was really slick, everybody said so.

As if that wasn't enough, you told them, "The crisis management is in effect." Bush must have rolled over in his grave when he heard that!

He thought he had you licked there for a while, after he got the President to make him head of his crisis management team. And it didn't look too good there, you going up on Capitol Hill and complaining about it. The newspapers were saying you were on your way out and you'd never be the President again.

Remember, this is just after you got jumped all over for saying those nuns in El Salvador were killed for trying to run a barricade or something, like it was their fault! That was great! We all thought it was the funniest thing we'd heard since the army in Chile said how that commie Allende committed suicide by firing a couple rounds of machine gun bullets into his back.

But anyway, it looked like they wouldn't have you to kick around much longer. And then you showed them, Bush and those lefty reporters. You showed them good. Just took over the Situation Room, right there in the White House. "I am in control, here in the White House," you said. And they're supposed to be so smart. They didn't even know it was unconstitutional!

"Constitutionally, gentlemen," you told them, "you have the President, the vice president and the secretary of state in that order." They believed you, Al, they really did.

They had to look it up. First this Rather guy starts in, who's got this big research team that makes up questions for him on 60 Minutes, saying he thinks it goes the President, the vice president and the speaker of the House.

But he's still not sure, so he gets some professor at Columbia University — Goldberg, something like that — to say you were wrong. And then Brady's assistant comes on and says it goes the President, the vice president and the secretary of defense. It's all politics, Al.

So finally Rather realizes that no matter what this egghead professor says, you're the one in the Situation Room. You're calling the shots. And he backs off. He says you acted out of "a high sense of duty," and that you're not an overzealous nut or anything. He was squirming. He was a day late and a dollar short, and he knew it. And we know if you'd stayed the President you'd have sent him over to ABC, or worse.

Well, now you're back to plain old secretary of state, and Bush is back as head of crisis management — ha! — and Reagan is still the President. But you really had them going there for a while. Al Haig don't need no stinking badges! You were the President!

So we thought we should write and tell you what a great job you're doing, and how we all hope you get to be the President again real soon. Your way, like Sinatra. No makeup, no kissing babies, no fancy speeches. Just waltz in there and show them who's boss. I can just see Brezhnev watching you in the Kremlin — everybody knows Russian TV is terrible — as you march into the Oval Office. "I am in control."

Then we'll see who takes over Poland. El Salvador will be just the beginning.

We know you mean business, General, and we just wanted you to know you're our man.

And we were thinking: if you ever do get to be the President again, maybe you could get Gordon Liddy to be your vice president. He's a real team player, and he needs a job.

Anyway, take it easy, but take it.

Respectfully yours,
Pfc. Loren "Duke" Hardy (ret.)

P.S. Please tell the President we're all real sorry about Ron Jr.

Letters to the editor

An open letter to Romberg

Dear President Romberg:

I am writing to you concerning the ongoing sexual harassment charges facing Associate Professor Finis E. Dew. Let me preface my remarks by stating, emphatically, that I am a woman, a feminist, Japanese-American, born and raised in the Middle East where real sexual harassment is every woman's reality. I know plenty about scapegoats and racial discrimination. Sexual, too.

It seems to me the '80s are beginning with a new form of McCarthyism. I do not care what Professor Dew does outside his classroom. Nor do I believe he has expressed anything but a normal adult male attraction for the opposite sex. If the young women in question are so uncertain about their sexuality, God Help Them, but do not fire Mr. Dew. Save it for some real sexual harassment, like the prerequisite of women having sex with a professor for a passing grade. I see nothing more in this than a rather ugly case of passive-aggressive teacher-baiting. I know young women who do this, as a matter of course, to men of all ages and races who will not sleep with them.

I am not a right-wing, conservative housewife. I am the most feminist — in a quiet and umcompromising fashion — woman I know. But I feel this is not a matter of sexual harassment; it is racism, pure and simple. Blatant racism. I do not know what color you are, but I hope for Mr. Dew's sake you are black. Which I doubt. The papers report these young women crying before the panel. So what? Everyone cries. This is no reason to fire a man who is doing his job. Furthermore, with the publicity in the media, which has prejudged him, it is impossible for him to receive a fair trial.

They used to lynch black men in the South when white women yelled rape. There is an attitude in this country that black men have big cocks whose appetites they cannot control. As I understand it, it is the main objective of an institution such as yours to reverse this attitude. If young women in this country want their independence, they had better stop dissolving into tears in court, and basing their case on the passive-aggressive technique of coming off with: "Pity me for being a poor defenseless woman."

It sounds like the Moral Majority is wearing leftist underwear these days. Mr. Dew is not under question for sexual harassment of his female students. He is on the stand for being black. And as the daughter of a good man who was hounded under the Yellow Peril siege of horror in this state during World War II, for which he left this country for good, I shudder to think what may follow.

Please keep Mr. Dew on the faculty. Do not be the main party in ruining a man's entire career — and his LIFE. I have been flirted with and come on to by my professors, when I was in college, but I had the self-possession to just . . . LAUGH.

Thelma G. Seto

Appalled, etc. at 'Howling' ad

Editor:

In the last issue of your weekly newspaper I was appalled, disappointed, disgusted, and probably a few more things upon finding the large glossy-paper advertisement for another grotesque, demeaning, misogynist film ("The Howling.") I found it ironic that a newspaper that only recently printed an article telling the truth about such sadistic bullshit would turn right around the next week and solicit for it. I called your office on Thursday and was told that the decision to run this ad was made by Leo Young, the chairman of the Journalism Department.

I do realize that ads are one of your main sources of revenue for this normally equally representative and informative newspaper. However, I would expect discrimination as to what goes into this school's newspaper. I would be no less offended by an ad for a pro neo-Nazi demonstration or the use of racial slurs in an editorial. Last year a sexist Dos Equis ad was the subject of great protest by the women of this campus. How blatant does something have to be . . .

Karen Martin

Bumped out

Editor:

On Monday, March 30, I was in the Student Learning Center watching a film. Suddenly in the middle of the film someone in AV switched films on me. When asked what happened, the person working in the learning center informed me that I had "been bumped by a faculty member." I was told that the learning center has two cables through which it broadcasts films. One of the cables is allotted to students and the other is allotted to faculty members.

According to this person, one of the cables is broken and, since faculty members have priority, it would be impossible for me to finish viewing the films I had scheduled. It was suggested that I make another appointment. I waited three weeks for that appointment. As a student, I have deadlines to meet and haven't the luxury of being able to reschedule appointments.

I am under the impression that faculty members have access to both film projectors and classrooms allowing them a greater opportunity to view films. If, however, it is impossible for faculty members to make other arrangements, they should be required to at least inform students that they are taking over the equipment. The current policy of "bumping students" is not only inconvenient, it is rude.

John Monolakis
Yvette Deluna

Honest

Editor:

I agree with S.M. Al-Khatib that a lot of Idi Amin's bad press was due to lurid chauvinism (put them down to put us up, in comparison). I disagree with his statement that white Christian females are incapable of being honest with black Islamic men.

We (males and females) are all capable of honesty and should notice what we say and do. We should also be honest about what others (including vicious government personalities) say and do.

Nino Maida

Many thanks

Editor:

As the newly elected vice president and humanities representative, we would like to take this opportunity to thank all those student groups and individuals who took the time to come out and vote in the runoff election. We would specifically like to extend our gratitude to the group of students from the Rainbow slate and other individuals who committed themselves to help make this campaign a success.

We would also like to thank the Hellenic Student Association, Indian Students Association, Organization of Arab Students, General Union of Palestine Students, Student World Trade Association, Theatre Arts Students, Humanities Students, Industrial Relations Council, Alpha Phi Alpha, Alpha Kappa Alpha (Eta Sigma Chapter) KSFS, TVC Poetry Center, Dirk Smith, sports information director, La Raza Unida Estudiantil, Sigma Phi Epsilon and Delta Sigma Pi.

They live

Editor:

I found Denise Moss' article, "Women abused in horror films," interesting, informative and insightful.

It's unfortunate that such a well-written piece on a timely and important topic should end with Margo Kasdan's blatantly sexist statement: "As long as men are the filmmakers who control the industry, we won't see any change in films."

Such a statement eliminates the possibility of a film industry controlled by men different from the present batch of panderers who are sacrificing their sisters for profit while ignoring the moral implications and societal repercussions of their actions. Because the possibility of control by non-malignant males was excluded, I take it that Ms. Kasdan does not believe such men exist.

Tim McGee

PHOENIX

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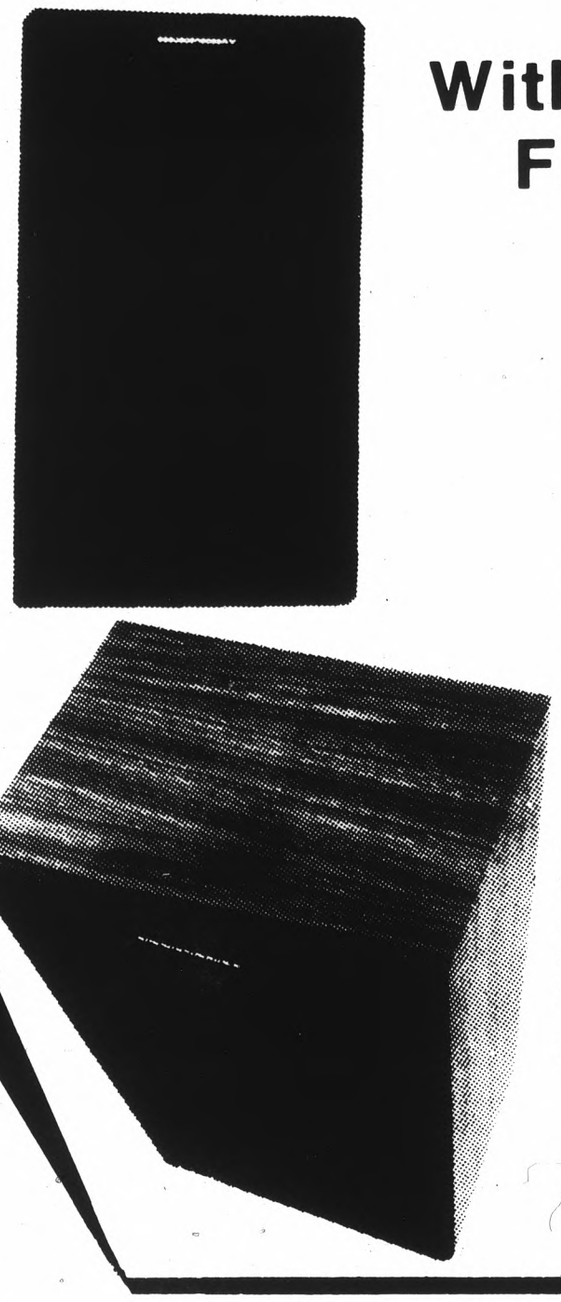

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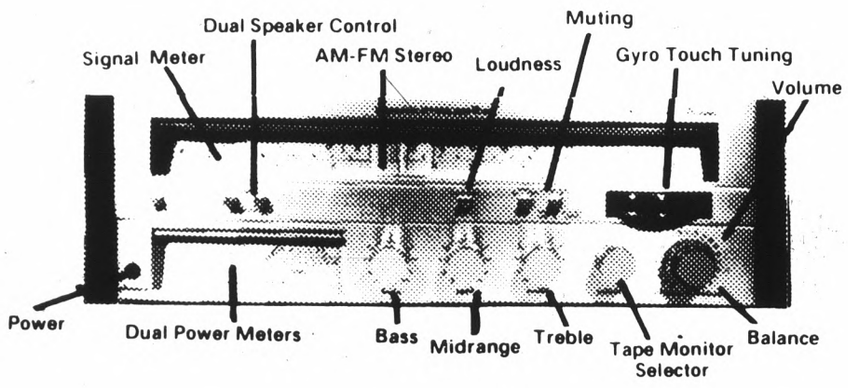

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New AS speaker vows changes

United slate organizer

by Cerise Smith

Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the Associated Students Legislature, plans to clean up AS programs.

Zimmerman has a list of new ideas, procedures and proposals for the new student legislature to consider when it takes office next semester.

Zimmerman came to SF State in fall 1979 and became involved in the Gay and Lesbian Campus Community (GLCC) for one semester. In the spring of 1980 he was appointed speaker of the AS legislature.

Zimmerman has already authorized many changes in the legislature. He has helped handle grants and other financial business. He has written policies and guidelines for many campus organizations, such as La Raza, Philippino Academic Collegiate Endeavor and GLCC.

As campaign manager for the United slate, Zimmerman was responsible for organizing the United slate legislative candidates.

Zimmerman said he is glad the United slate won the election this semester because he believes it will lessen the number of disputes among AS members.

"The United slate spent a long time organizing and planning out the positive steps they plan to take in order to make the programs that already exist at SF State run a little smoother than in the past.

"Most of the United slate members do carry similar aims and goals, so it was very easy for them to organize their plans and campaign promises," said Zimmerman.

Some of the major campus programs earmarked for changes by the United slate are EROS, Peer Counseling, Performing Arts, Legal Referral and the Women's Center.

Zimmerman said the Performing Arts program has run into problems of poor attendance, which means a loss of money, and most importantly, a lack of interest.

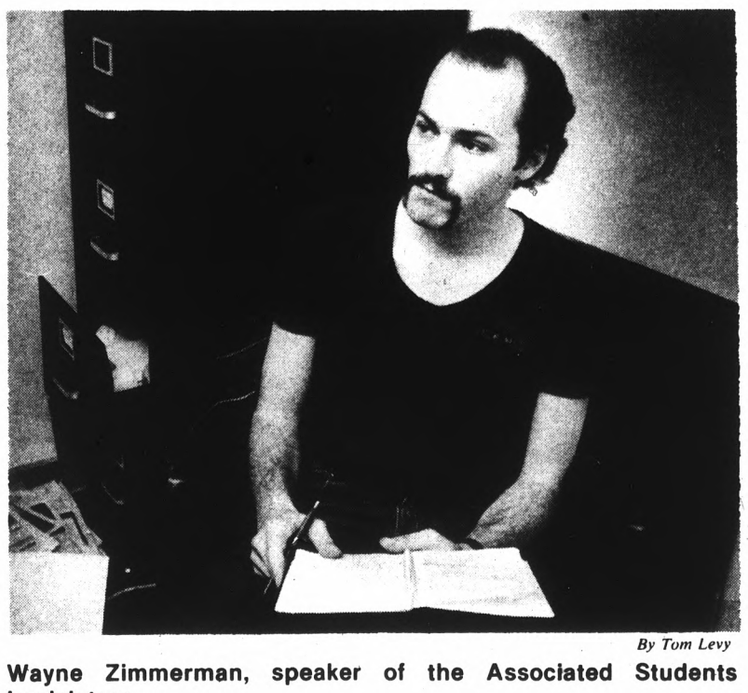
A special AS board is being organized to combat these problems, he said. First on the board's agenda will be to work on the problems of Performing Arts, since the program is receiving the poorest response from SF State students.

Zimmerman said the board will conduct a student survey to determine what kind of entertainment students are interested in. He said the board will be receptive to students' likes and dislikes.

"We cannot afford to lose any more money in Performing Arts because half of our budget goes to Associated Student programs. Other campuses bring in much more money than we do. We put $120,000 into our programs but we only get back $20,000," Zimmerman said.

Zimmerman said the child care program is very successful because it meets the needs of students who have children and want to attend school. The United slate will seek grants to expand the program so more workers, and thus more children, can be accommodated. The money could also be used to improve playgrounds and make the Child Care Center safer.

Some cutbacks are planned by the United slate in order to create more money for AS programs.



By Tom Levy

Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the Associated Students Legislature

"We do not plan to support all the IRA (Instructionally Related Activities) programs anymore. We might try to help them out a little, but we will not give them the financial support that we have given them in the past," said Zimmerman.

Zimmerman explained that instructionally related activities include theater and music production, athletic programs, art exhibits and the Golden Gater. These laboratory classes are directly related to classroom learning.

"We put over $10,000 into IRA, and I don't think we should have to support the IRA at all. IRA is important to the university because it helps pick up a larger student enrollment. Romberg knows it is, so he is not going to let these programs be discontinued. Therefore, the university should fully support the IRA," said Zimmerman.

City tries to deal, with budget deficit

by R.C. Morgan-Wilde

The City and County of San Francisco will confront a $26.5 million gap between revenues and expenditures in fiscal year 1982.

According to Rudy Nothenberg, executive deputy to Mayor Dianne Feinstein, the city "cannot spread the $26.5 million gap over a broad group of (its) debts."

Nothenberg presented a seven-page explanation of the proposed city budget to the Board of Supervisors' Finance Committee, composed of Supervisors Louise Renne, Richard Hongisto and Lee Dolson, at a special meeting to clarify the new structure of funding city and county departments.

Last week's committee meeting, open to the public, was the city's first official glimpse at its essential services for the next fiscal year.

John C. Farrell, city controller, provided the only optimistic news, when he told the committee that budget appropriations totaled $440,370,285 — a figure well below the $511 million ceiling imposed by The Gann initiative, Article XIII B of the state constitution.

Farrell said his office will initiate "appropriate legislation which will reserve estimated surplus prior to June 30, 1981 to make the surplus available for funding next year's appropriations."

Article XIII B of the state constitution stipulates that any amount in excess of expenditures in one fiscal year must be returned to the taxpayers through a revision in tax rates within two subsequent fiscal years.

According to Nothenberg, an essential reason for the city's revenue-expenditure gap is that some departments are currently not funded to meet all their needs. The mayor's office has recently asked for special funds for Muni to provide safety for passengers and drivers. These special funds are above those already provided in the original appropriation for the department.

Still other departments must be funded at specific levels since the city is reimbursed for expenditures by the state and federal government for money spent.

In summary, Nothenberg said the fiscal 1982 resources include more than $434 million from the unallocated General Fund money available, $25 million in physical year-end surplus, and an added bonus of $30 million from one-time closeouts of old accounts that are not anticipated as future expenditures. The mayor and the Board of Supervisors will vote on how to spend those monies.

These combined amounts represent a $54.9 million increase in resources from those of fiscal vear 1981. However, the demand for increase in expenditures over fiscal year 1981 is $81.41 million, creating the $26.5 million gap.

Locker room thefts on the rise

An increasing number of thefts from gym lockers, including six last Thursday, has forced the SF State Athletic Department to request funds for more attendants, and to ask for help from the Department of Public Safety.

Jack Bjorkquist, the department's equipment manager, said the thefts usually involve money. But jewelry, an expensive jacket and other clothing have been reported stolen in the nearly 30 robberies this semester.

Bjorkquist said the thefts usually occur before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m., when the student attendants are not on duty.

The locker rooms open at 8 a.m. for morning classes and stay open until 10 p.m.

Sgt. Nick Bennett of DPS said officers have increased their surveillance of the men's locker room.

Thefts were frequent occurrences in the locker rooms until the Athletic Department hired attendants a few years ago, Bjorkquist said. Since the attendants were hired, an average of five robberies per semester have taken place, until this semester.

"Obviously someone has figured out how to beat our system," Bjorkquist said.

Bjorkquist and Bennett recommend that students using the lockers buy a secure keyed lock to make locker break-ins more difficult.

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$1/stu., $1.50/gen.

Comedy Show — Apr. 28
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Stardust Memories — Apr. 30, May 1
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Gore Vidal leaves them laughing

Writer aims his barbs at politicians

by Patrick May

"Implacably cynical," and armed to the teeth with pat one-liners, author Gore Vidal blew into town last week and left a gathering at the San Francisco Press Club tickled and impressed.

While riding on the winds of acclaim over his recently published "Creation," Vidal has also been cautiously testing the political breezes of California. With one eye on the national best seller list, where some critics believe his newest novel is bound, and the other on the 1982 Senate seat of S.I. Hayakawa, Vidal cut a determined and dapper figure at last Friday's Press Club luncheon.

As San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen mastered the ceremonies, trading his guest quip for quip, Vidal began by giving his audience a 12-minute lecture on the importance of the historical novel. It was a straight-faced and scholarly presentation that served only to heighten the effect of the animated question-and-answer period that followed. Vidal had the audience rolling in the aisles, and at least one waitress went down with a tumble — quite by accident.

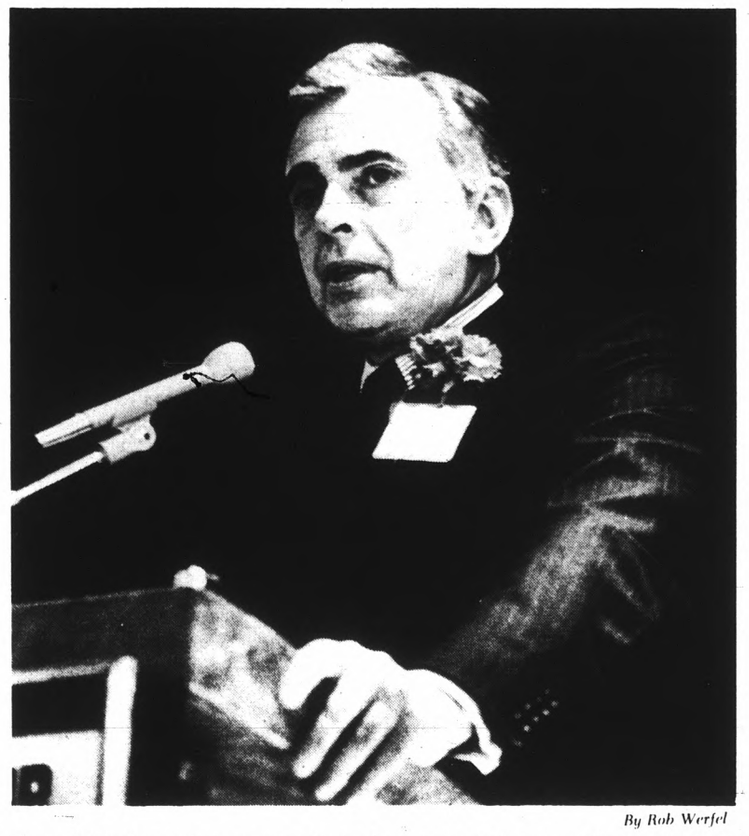
When he noticed the unfortunate incident, the man considered by some Americans to be the greatest living writer in their ranks, was at once sympathetic.

"There are more lawyers in the state of California than there are engineers in all of Japan."

Stunned silence.

"I just want to say to that waitress that she will limp out of here today a rich woman."

In a marvelously disguised plug for his latest book, a story set in Athens in the 5th century B.C. ("That's before Capote," Caen explained), the 56-year-old Vidal delivered a serious and concise account of the historical novel, tracing its development from the Greeks to his most recent work, a book he claims marks the end of his career as an historical novelist.



By Rob Werfel

Gore Vidal was in town last week to entertain as well as promote his new book, "Creation," a historical novel.

The world of literature according to Vidal began as a "record of deeds, real or imaginary, of gods and demi-gods, of heroes, kings and warriors."

Dante continued this tradition, he said, and then with Shakespeare, historical figures moved into the spotlight of the English narrative tradition.

"For some two centuries, kings stood at center stage and we watched with pity and awe and always with great interest, what they were up to."

With the invention of the printing press and the spread of literacy in the 17th century, Vidal continued, "the substance of literature began to change." While rulers saw the rapport of a literate working class with increased production, they realized too the risk of "informing the lower orders of what went on in the actual world . . .

"To counteract the potential Marxes and Thomas Paines, a new sort of novel was invented."

Enter the moral tale.

"The fact," said Vidal, "that the novel as a window onto the palace yard has ceased to have much relevance is a serious deprivation."

Bemoaning the academically popular notion that the historical novel "is neither proper history nor proper middle-brow novel," Vidal was adamant in his defense of the form to which he has so greatly contributed over the past two decades.

"The value of the historical novel, as opposed to its first cousin the biography, is that the novelist . . . can illuminate from within a figure long dead in a way no biographer is allowed to do by the rules of his own game."

With his notable contributions to the genre, such as his American trilogy of "Washington, D.C." (1967), "Burr" (1973) and "1876" (1976), Vidal has penned himself into a job he "neither wanted nor was trained to do."

"It has fallen to me to do the peculiar task of teaching our fellow countrymen the history of these states."

Before launching into a question-and-answer period that bordered on vaudevillian comedy, Vidal ended his dissertation on a curiously humble note.

"And I will be quite content," he said, "to know that my work will vanish absolutely beneath new revelations and brighter reflecting by new writers upon the old days of our very interesting race."

As Caen began relaying questions toward Vidal from the audience, the mood brightened considerably. The author as social critic — "an aristocrat with the politics of a populist," said Caen — was as funny as he was ruthless.

On White House budget slashing: "The theory of these country club types is that if you cut welfare, you'll get more maids." And, "What's going to happen, of course, is that the blacks, who've been excluded from our society economically, will proceed to burn the cities down. Welfare was the bribe that we were paying in order not to include them in this society. So either we include them, pay the welfare or pay the price."

On the fact that some of Vidal's own books have become assigned reading in some schools: "I'm glad they're getting books to read. I hope they read them. Otherwise, they'll get what's known as 'visual aids' — like an adult bookstore."

On John F. Kennedy (once an intimate of Vidal): "If he'd lived, Jack would have done for sex in the White House what Eisenhower did for golf."

On the film "Caligula," the makers of which Vidal took to court to have his name removed from the credits as screenwriter: "I haven't seen it, though I hear it's given pornography a bad name."

AFL-CIO fights Reagan's budget

by Phil Reser

The president of the AFL-CIO last week reiterated labor's opposition to President Reagan's budget program and said the new administration is comprised of "enemies" of "vital social programs."

Lane Kirkland, in his opening address to the Western Regional AFL-CIO Conference at the Hyatt Hotel on Union Square, pointed to the stake that labor has in the revitalization of the American economy.

"The way to achieve a balanced budget is to expand the economy, not to slash spending for vital social programs that define the humanity of the American people," Kirkland told the 325 trade union delegates from six states.

"The federal government is now in the hands of the enemies of those programs. In the name of economy, they are dismantling them, while proposing to spend lavishly on the tax giveaways to the rich."

Kirkland argued that reducing unemployment — not cutting benefits under federal programs — is the key to balancing the budget.

By putting one unemployed person in 100 back to work, Kirkland maintained, the government would save enough to wipe out the projected deficit for the 1982 fiscal year. In addition, it would reduce the 7.3 percent unemployment rate.

He said that carrying out a budget program like Reagan's, at a time when American living standards are declining, risks severe damage to our society.

The AFL-CIO recently organized a coalition to fight Reagan's gudget. It includes more than 150 national organizations representing labor, civil rights, women, religion, education, consumers and health.

Kirkland repeated points he made to the House Budget Committee last month, arguing against the premise that Reagan's budget will reduce tax burdens and improve living standards.

On the contrary, he said, cuts in education and welfare programs will put greater pressure on financially-strapped families and state and local governments.

To support his statement, Kirkland argued that:

* Reducing unemployment insurance and trade adjustment assistance will transfer costs to welfare budgets, as unemployed workers lose the income maintenance provided by these programs.
* Cutting Medicaid and health planning programs will force hospitals and patients to absorb costs.
* Taking away operating subsidies for mass transit will result in higher commuting costs for workers, increased pollution and more wasted energy.
* Reducing child nutrition programs will increase the food bills of parents and add to the problem of malnutrition.
* Slashing student assistance programs will make higher education more costly for families and deny opportunity to many students.
* Cutting alternative energy programs means consumers will pay more at the pump for gas and more for home heating, and the country will lose an opportunity to achieve energy security.
* Reducing urban aid and economic development programs means the nation will continue to pay the high cost of deteriorating facilities, slums and unemployment.
* Taking away environmental programs will mean more ill health and increase the cost of cleaning up pollution.
* Cutting subsidized housing programs will force the poor to pay higher rents and add to the inflation caused by the housing shortages.

In contrast to Reagan's program, the AFL-CIO has proposed a "targeted" tax program. A refundable individual 20 percent cut in Social Security taxes, with 60 percent of the individual cut going to 80 percent of the taxpayers.

Senior citizens fight for city services

by Stanton Puck

San Francisco's senior citizens are fighting to better the quality and quantity of community services they receive. But they are finding it an uphill battle.

Many concerned groups gathered at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Commission on Aging at the State Building to air their views and complaints. While the people attending varied in age, race and sex, the needs they expressed were remarkably similar. They require more accessible transportation and escort services, better health care and more affordable housing.

Marian Sills, a member of the commission's Advisory Council, made 10 visits to senior centers and was pleased with what they had accomplished with the budgets they had.

"The budget only touches the surface of the total requirements. We are facing a loss of CETA workers. We need better Muni services and more trips and social activities for our elderly," said Sills. The eventual phasing out of the CETA program under the Reagan administration's budget cuts will have a harsh effect on transportation for those who are unable to travel by themselves to a senior center, she said. Many of the bus drivers who drive seniors to their centers are CETA employees.

The changes would go beyond transportation. Many frail and handicapped elderly people on low incomes require home-delivered meals. Without enough drivers, this service will become much more restricted.

Several groups devoted to issues involving elderly homosexuals also spoke at the meeting. Calling homosexual senior citizens an "invisible minority," a spokesman for the National Association of Lesbian and Gay Gerontologists said gay seniors have a two-sided problem.

The commission was requested to consider elderly homosexuals in its funding allocations. The association's spokesman estimated there are 24,000 elderly gay men and women living in San Francisco. Another supporter of elderly gay rights said older gays don't use social centers for the aged because they don't identify with other elderly people.

Another member of the commission's Advisory Council, Geraldine Clay, visited three senior centers in the Ingleside District of San Francisco.

"Nutrition is definitely an important issue. They (the seniors) need more congregate meals," she said. One center, the Noe Valley Ministry, is an example. It provides two meals a week and would like to double that to four or five. The meals are not as nutritionally balanced as might be hoped because of a lack of funds, and the center is required to purchase lower quality foodstuffs than is desirable.

These issues must be evaluated by the commission in order for it to modify its three-year plan for fiscal years 1980-1983. Any changes at this time would affect the 1981-82 fiscal year. Part of the commission's funding comes from the federal level, and approximately one-third of the revenues are derived from city parking taxes.

The commission contracts with 38 agencies to provide necessary services for those over 60, including nutrition, homemaking, and home maintenance and recreation.

Multi-purpose senior centers are being emphasized, where a broad spectrum of services like health, social, nutritional, educational and recreational services are brought together in one location.

A major problem for many seniors is housing. While finding adequate shelter seems to be a problem for much of American society today, it is much more difficult for the lower-income elderly.

It is especially hard in San Francisco because of an acute housing shortage. Some landlords evict low-income tenants in order to raise rents. In response to this, the commission contracts with several agencies to provide emergency short-term housing services, including moving costs and temporary rental assistance to senior households.

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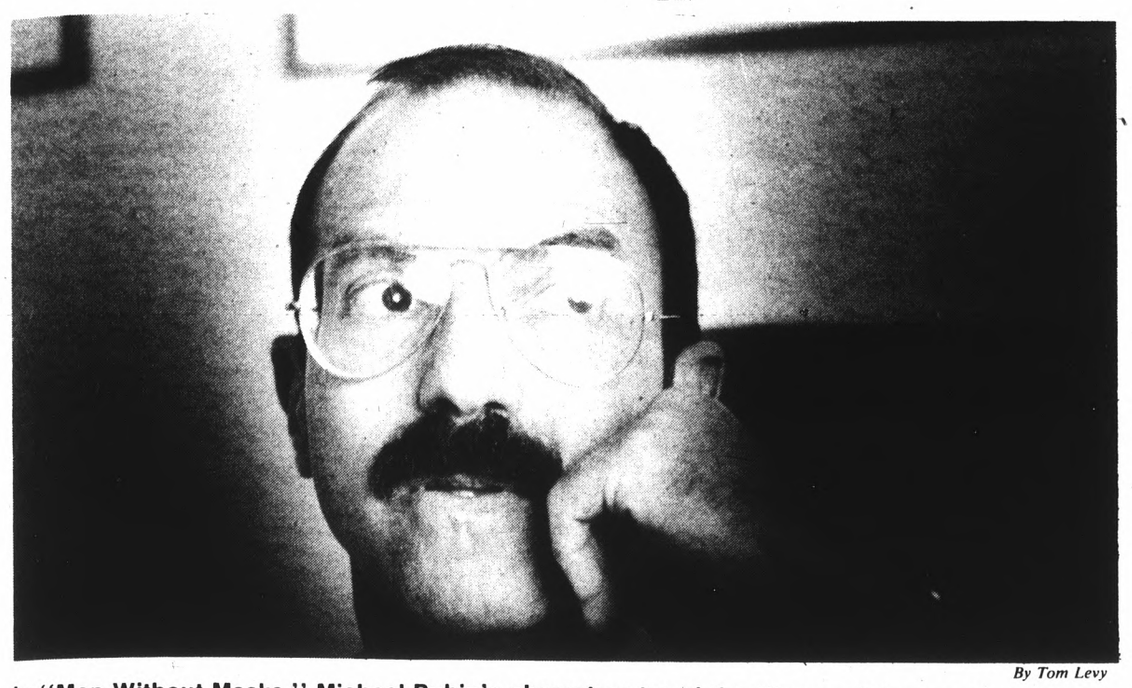


By Tom Levy

In "Men Without Masks," Michael Rubin's characters travel the "inner wilderness."

Teacher unmasks men

by Theresa Goffredo

Essayist Joan Didion once called people who keep journals "a different breed altogether, lonely and resistant rearrangers of things, anxious malcontents, children afflicted apparently at birth with some presentiment of loss."

This type may be found in "Men Without Masks: Writings from the Journals of Modern Men," a new book by SF State creative writing lecturer Michael Rubin. But more importantly, the readers of this book will uncover men's emotions that had been masked by society.

Rubin's characters travel on journeys of the "inner wilderness." They uncover layer upon layer of the unconscious in a search to find what constitutes man.

"I've found that the divisions between men and women are not very clear. The more I attended men's consciousness groups, the fuzzier those divisions became. I have a lot of men friends who are sensitive, and I wanted to get that point across," Rubin said in his Noe Valley apartment.

In his book, a compilation of published journals from famous and unknown men, Rubin explores the other side of machismo, as he has done in his own life through consciousness-raising groups and primal therapy.

"During therapy, I was isolated for three weeks, except for the two or three hours I'd spend with the therapist. In this environment, there are no defenses with what's going on emotionally, and I learned not to intellectualize my feelings. I did a lot of ranting and raving, and I could cry easily, but the point was to understand what the tears were all about."

Rubin kept a journal during this period that he later published as "In the Middle of Things." He said he never kept a journal "religiously" when he was younger, but wrote in one spontaneously as a "way of clearing out my emotions."

Rubin said two or three characters in "Men Without Masks" had gone through primal therapy. One man, Andrew Bihaly, tried to pursue therapy as a form of self-exploration but could not find the right therapist. This was one cause of Bihaly's suicide. Other characters in Rubin's book include Franz Kafka, Adm. Richard E. Byrd and James Dickey.

Born in New York, Rubin attended Bard College in Columbia University where he received a bachelor's degree in literature. Because of his interest in psychology, Rubin pursued his master's study in clinical psychology at Columbia.

He said family influence is a strong theme in his book, and this influence comes out especially in the chapter titled "Sons." Rubin added that this theme relates directly to his own past.

"My family had a strong influence over me. Although both were dead, I still felt under their thumb. But now I've seen that society created them too, and I'm able to realize that all the macho messages that boys get come from society."

Inseparable from the definition of machismo is the idea of courage. Taking risks is one part of courage, but for Rubin and the characters in his book, the definition of courage is expanded.

"There is a certain amount of courage in women, more so than in men," said Rubin. "Men are told to externalize. Courage is the ability to look inside yourself where there are a lot of horrifying things which we refuse to face." He added that he needed help with this, and so he went into therapy, which demanded this kind of inner confrontation.

Rubin has taken risks in his life. One risk was coming to California 12 years ago. Another was rejecting opportunities to become a writer.

"I once worked for a parachute company and I would not risk jumping out of a plane," he said. "I'm living with that failure pretty well. It all depends on the person. I'm a sucker for TV dramas and last week I saw a program about kids with cerebral palsy trying to overcome their handicap. For them just climbing up a hill was a risk."

Rubin said that besides teaching four creative writing classes, sitting in on oral exams and reading master's theses, he is "always in the middle of a novel."

"I've got lots of projects for my old age. I keep coming back to the problem of safety versus growth in my writing. Many people appreciate the fact that there's a price for the risks they take, but do they know they have to grow up? A couple of my novels are love stories which deal with taking a chance on the unknown.

"Also, I'm turning more toward the reverberations of time, which I guess is a reflection of my age. You may take certain risks that haven't worked out, so the problem arises, 'Where do you go from here?'"

Rubin has taught classes at Stanford, San Jose State and at the Berkeley Extension Center. He has been teaching at SF State for three years. This is Rubin's first year as a full-time faculty member.

Rubin's life and his published works so far have dealt, in some degree, with a look at the inner self. But for Rubin, his own therapy has ended.

"I'm cured," Rubin said with a laugh. "The goal of therapy is to handle problems in a new way, because problems don't end. I don't think life is any easier. Freud once said, and I agree with him, that the goal of therapy is to turn neurotic unhappiness into ordinary unhappiness."

Library gets outside help

'Friends' help raise contributions

by Paula Abend

If libraries had feelings, they would feel rather low these days.

This is true since all libraries, including SF State's, face the dilemma of rising costs and tighter budgets.

But if it helps to know you've got a friend, the J. Paul Leonard Library can cheer up; it has 350 of them.

Friends of the J. Paul Leonard Library is an organization formed a year ago to help acquire books and other materials too expensive to be included in the library's budget.

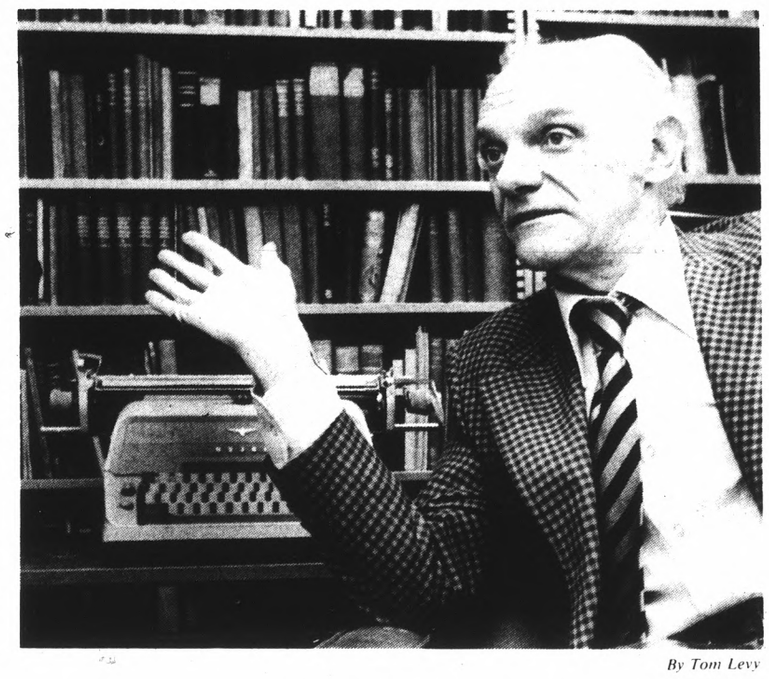
Examples of purchases planned by the Friends include a $1,800 Latin thesaurus and the 1980 edition of the "New York Botanical Gardens Encyclopedia," priced at $525. They plan to purchase a set of the "James Joyce Archives" at $85 a volume.

In addition, the Friends want to raise enough money to offer grants to library staffers who develop special programs such as the conservation of antique books.

Raoul Bertrand, first president of the Friends and chair of both the Classics and Comparative Literature departments, explained that there was a double motive in establishing the group.

Besides raising money, said Bertrand, "We were also interested in ways of increasing community involvement in the affairs of the university. The organization can only become permanent and viable if it is made up mostly of people from the outside."

So far most of the group's efforts have gone into organizing, although the group has already raised $9,000 from membership fees and a book sale last August which netted $1,200.



By Tom Levy

Raoul Bertrand, first president of Friends of the Library

Fees range from $5 a year for students and retired people to $500 for lifetime memberships. Two corporations, Xerox and the Over 65 Club, have contributed $500 each.

"We really want to get a lot more of those," said Bertrand, "for the simple reason that a lot of corporations make very extensive use of our library, and they don't pay anything, or very little, so they should bear some of the expense."

Bertrand said book sales, held in the fall, will become an annual event. Anyone wishing to contribute may do so by leaving books with the library storekeeper.

Sunday at 5 p.m., Kenneth H. Cardwell, former dean of architecture at UC Berkeley, will lead a fund-raising wine-and-cheese tour of The Roos House, which was designed by Bernard Maybeck.

Bertrand said he thinks his organization can make a real difference to the library. "This is a very good library," he said, "but I would hope over the next 20 years we can make it the best library in California. Why not?"

English as a second language

— from page 1

in the TEFL program, said that unless students talk to a counselor there is no way of knowing what needs they have. He said he heard from a counselor at San Francisco City College that there may be 2,500 students who transfer from there to this campus with ESL backgrounds.

Kohn said the number of sections offered in the ESL program has dramatically increased over the past five years. "The increase in sections is attributable to better identification of ESL learners," said Kohn.

He said basic differences between the education system in the United States and in the Far East cause problems for some students.

"In the Far East it is expected of students that they be attentive in class without asking questions," Kohn said. "The good students are silent. It's hard for students who have been trained for 12 years to be silent to shift gears to the Socratic method," said Kohn.

"Some students are timid about asking questions and insecure about taking risks," he said. "We try to arrange ESL courses to emphasize group discussion. Over the course of the semester we try to build up the confidence of the students so they can continue to take courses that use class discussion."

Khaled Hishma, a student from Saudi Arabia, said he didn't like the ESL program because in his ESL 210 class the teacher "was treating the students like little kids."

Khaled Said, an engineering major, hasn't taken any ESL courses and has trouble with his English. Said said he learned English by watching television and speaking to natives.

"When I came to this country, I wasn't speaking English at all," said Said. He enrolled in the ALI program but dropped out after six weeks. "I didn't learn nothing in the course, all of my books were pictures — this is a door, this is a window.

"Learning English doesn't come from school, it comes from talking to people," said Said. "In school you learn what is in the book — not more, not less. In the streets you learn a lot of things."

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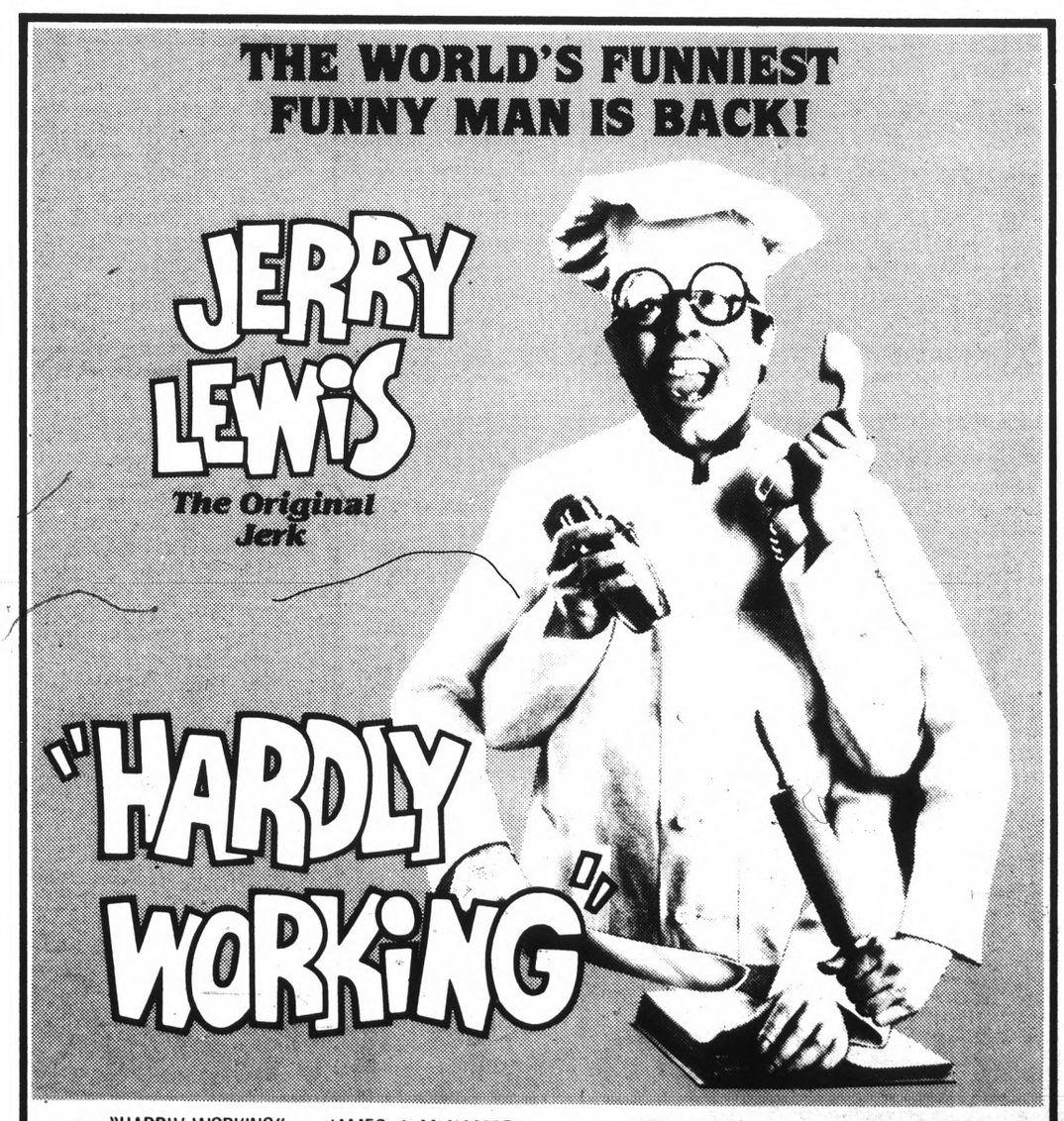

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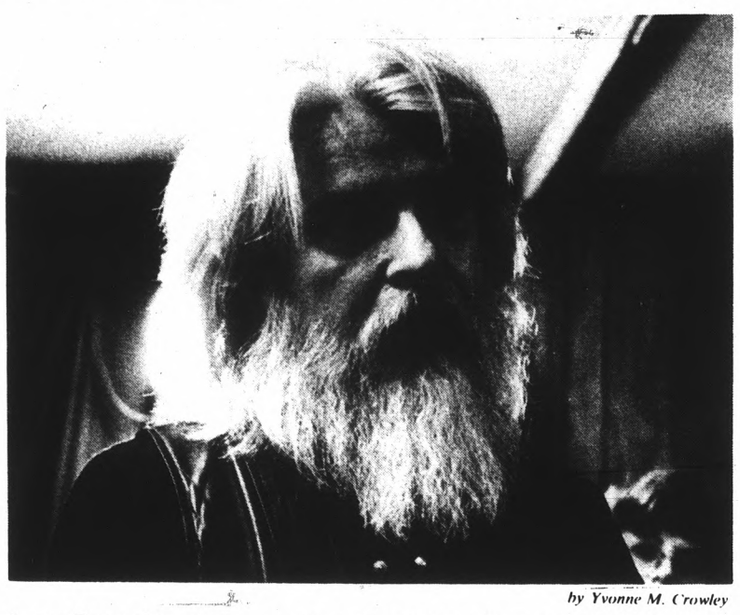
Arts

Phoenix interview

Russell tackles technology

by Phil Reser



by Yvonne M. Crowley

Leon Russel backstage at the Great American Music Hall

Leon Russell has long been considered one of contemporary rock's more commanding figures and after attending his recent concert and talking with him backstage at the Great American Music Hall, I'm convinced that he is.

As a musician, Russell has played with artists as diverse as Frank Sinatra, Jerry Lee Lewis, the Righteous Brothers, the Byrds, Ike and Tina Turner, Delaney and Bonnie, Joe Cocker and Willie Nelson. He has produced numerous artists as well as himself, has written a list of memorable songs and has built 11 recording studios. His first studio produced the masterpiece Asylum Choir album in the late '60s.

As the owner of his own record label, a recording and television studio (Paradise), and as an artist with enormous experience, he is in touch with every aspect of the changing music business.

Part of what he calls his goal of putting tools in the hands of the artist, is the creation of a mobile facility composed of two buses loaded with $3 million in audio and video gear. In fact, Russell has been so tied up in that project that it was just this last year that he felt the urge to return to recording and performing. He has toured North America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada with the New Grass Revival.

Russell's musical style reflects the influences he grew up with — a combination of Western Music, gospel soul, a touch of country and perhaps a little rock. He sticks to his electric piano, acknowledges audience response but remains emotionally distant while roaring through his set.

The same day as our talk, he told the Chronicle he had nothing profound to say. My observations were quite different.

Listening to Russell — dressed in a gray sport coat, black shirt and jeans, his silver hair and beard still long but now styled — I found that beneath his demure manner is a complex artist who is constantly defining entertainment and communication in his own terms.

"Video is the new state of the art," Russell told me. "The modern historical record as opposed to written or painted methods of the past."

Russell explained that the music-video creations he is now working with were inspired by old-timers like Les Paul and Ernie Kovacs.

"Ernie Kovacs did his television show from his house," he said. "It just seemed to me that any artist who was really interested in recording, when you consider what it costs to rent a studio, could just about buy one."

He says he worked for years in the studios on what might be called factory records — contract records.

"We had the studio for three hours, we had the musicians for three hours, and we were expected to get six songs in three hours," he said.

The difference between Russell's facilities and the usual studio approach is that Paradise Studios has built the technology around the individual's creative needs, moods and comfort.

Russell said the entire mobile system is basically designed by a musician for musicians. The video buses have remote capability, which is rare. The artist can go into the studio and perform to the utmost and not be concerned with someone butchering his product, changing it while he's out there performing.

The mobile unit can do post-production anywhere. The entire program can be finished at the musician's house.

"Two recent projects have been worked out this way," Russell said, "one with J.J. Cale and an album I cut with Willie Nelson at my house."

The audio bus can also record while traveling. The unit is totally lined with about two tons of lead to keep out interference.

Besides the technological side of musical production, Russell has an interest in the connections between music and religion.

He says, "The primitive, or what we call the primitive religions, have a way of looking at things that we take for granted. There's some element of blackness that has appealed to me in a strange way that I couldn't quite put my finger on. When I was young I would see it and I wouldn't know what it was. I'm still not sure I know exactly what it is, but it has something to do with the connection of emotion and music that seems to be missing in some way from European music. The first time I ever heard the blues, or black gospel, I was electrified by it."

He added, "I don't think people realize the closeness of hillbilly and gospel music. This is important, and we are working on this."

"What I've done for years is sort of a white version of the black gospel show. It's nowhere near the emotional peaks or the compelled involvement that you find in a church in the south of Los Angeles, but for the audience that has never heard of anything like that, and not being trained themselves . . . Those churches work on a principle that everybody knows what's going on; the audiences I work with are untrained and they notice that something is happening, but they don't know all the calls and answers . . . the format. It makes it difficult. For many years it made me nervous when people were screaming while I was singing, 'cause I wanted them to scream, but I also wanted them to scream in tune. In church, people scream all the time, but they are screaming in the key of the song."

Russell said he experienced this once. "I was at the Forum one night and was doing a 'call and answer,' and it was inspiring for me to hear 20,000 people reacting together. I would say something and they would react. There would be complete loudness and then complete silence and they were standing there with their hands up in the air, and I just stopped and reminded them that Hitler did that too, and anybody could get 'em to do that. It's fine to do, but you should be aware of why you're doing it and not just fall into line and march over a cliff. It's real dangerous in crowds with somebody who has the ability to center that kind of energy . . . it's important to know what the ethics of the whole deal are.

"I'm really proud of the new bluegrass album we did at Perkins Palance . . . 'cause the audience would react to specific notes, specific excitement points, and there were a lot of in-tune singers out there. In my view, it can be a unifying process. It's a phenomenon that is there . . . for good or evil."

SPOTLIGHT

FILM

April 1 — Kurosawa's "Derzu Uzala" at the Parkside Theater in San Francisco, 7 p.m.

April 5 — Avant garde films from the '50s, including Chris MacLaine's "The End" at the Cinematheque in San Francisco, 8 p.m.

April 7 — Examples of Irish cinema with "Over Here" and "The Beneficiary" at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, 7:30 p.m.

THEATER

April 2 — SF State School of Creative Arts presents "Rashomon" by Fay and Michael Kanin, directed by Michael Byrne in the Studio Theatre, 8 p.m. Also April 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11.

April 2 — "Philippine Epic" by Melvyn Escueta, presented by the School of Ethnic Studies in the Little Theater at 8 p.m. Also April 3.

April 2 — The Pulitzer and Tony award winning "The Shadow Box" by Michael Cristofer at the Berkeley Repertory Theatre, 8 p.m. Also April 3, 4 and 5.

POETRY

April 2 — Leslie Ullman and James Moore will read from their works at 12:30 p.m. in the Barbary Coast on campus.

April 8 — The Cafe Flore's Riff/Raff poetry series presents Carla Harryman, Market and Noe streets, 8 p.m.

ART

April 2 — Cynthia Johnoff's "Autobiography in Masks" continues through April 10 in the Student Union Art Gallery.

April 2 — An exhibition of "Abstractions" at the McBean Gallery in San Francisco through April 11.

VIDEO

April 4 — A '60s adaptation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by UC Berkeley's Paul Shepard on KQED's Frontal Exposure (Channel 9) at 10 p.m.

Boldface entries in Spotlight are Phoenix recommendations.

Cinematheque

A caveman, a soldier and a thief

by S.F. Yee

If "Caveman" is a result of the theory of evolution, there would be at least one born-again creationist on this newspaper. "Caveman" isn't, however. And while it tries, it also isn't all that funny.

Ringo Starr, Barbara Bach and John Matuszak of the Oakland Raiders, among several other actors, are featured in this film.

The potential is there in "Caveman" for a comedy of almost manic proportions. But the element of leadership and direction, both in front of and behind the camera, is lacking.

Co-produced by Lawrence Turman ("The Graduate") and directed by co-writer Carl Gottlieb ("Jaws," "The Jerk"), "Caveman" is one of those films that are supposed to be so dopey that it's really hilarious.

Any film that begins "One zillion years ago B.C. — October 9," can only be so funny.

"Caveman" follows the by now all too familiar story of the weakling, misfit but intelligent caveman Atouk (played by Ringo), who fights the dumb, surly brute caveman Tonda (Matuszak) for the possession of that impossible dream of his, Lana (Bach).

The cavemen and women in this picture are dressed in the typical caveperson attire of dead animal skins. Except for the Asian caveman, who speaks perfect English, everyone else in "Caveman" speaks cavemanese.

Any member of the audience has a pretty fair chance, however, of guessing what "Tonda aloonda zug-zug Lana" means.

"The challenging part of this role is that there isn't any dialogue," said Matuszak. "You have to go out of your way to show the expressions, you have to think them out. That's what I liked about accepting this role."

And it is Matuszak — not Starr, nor Bach — who provides the dominant personality in "Caveman." But not even his frenetic Neanderthal-type role of Tonda can save such a plain, ordinary kind of story.

Although this is not a horrible film, women, while not being raped nor terrorized, are nonetheless exploited, as usual. Having given "his" Lana up for lost, Tonda lines a group of cavewomen up against a wall.

He goes down the line, feeling their animal skin-covered breasts in a vain search for a woman even close to the size 36 of his temporarily lost mate. This is supposed to be funny.

To the opening strains of Richard Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra," the smart caveman, Atouk, discovers fire — a formidable weapon against Tonda's tribe — when a lightning bolt sets a tree ablaze. Surely, this was an act of God.

But in a swift sequence of events, the more evolved Atouk invents the bow and arrow, designs body armor from tortoise shells, and makes catapults, shields and slingshots for this David vs. Goliath story. He even domesticates an animated, clay dinosaur for his use as a battle mount against Tonda.

As the other battle between the creationists and evolutionists continues, everyone will be glad that "Caveman" takes neither side.

John Matuszak in "Caveman" (See sports for interview).

Photo by Rob Werfel

by Phil Reser

"Breaker Morant," winner of ten Australian Film Institute awards, is a movie about character and incident that tells a real story, unlike many American movies.

Directed by Australian Bruce Beresford, the film stuns the audience with an expert screenplay and fast-moving scenes more solidly produced than anything recently released by any major American studio.

Harry "Breaker" Morant was a real historical figure who has become a folk hero in Australia. An expatriate Englishman, an expert horse breaker as well as a poet, he was an officer in the Bushvildt Carbineers, a primarily Australian unit of the British army organized during the South African Boer War to fight behind the lines against commandos.

At the beginning of the film, Morant becomes enraged by the mutilation and death of a friend, and captures and kills a handful of Boers in revenge.

Because the British feel the need to make an example of their justice both to keep the Germans out of the war and to convince the Boers that the British peace talks are legitimate, Morant and two junior officers, Handcock and Witton, are arrested and charged with murder.

They are ideal scapegoats because they are plainly guilty of killing Boer captives and because they are colonials and not members of the English army. The judges have decided well in advance of the trial that the three carbineers are to be convicted.

Complications arise when the attorney for the accused men shows clearly that the three men were simply carrying out orders from British high command to shoot all Boer prisoners.

During the tense courtroom scenes, the sharp, tough dialogue and the use of dramatic close-ups and quick cutting make the story precise and effective. The acting, especially of Edward Woodward as Morant, Jack Thompson as the defense lawyer and Bryan Brown as Handcock, the soldier who accompanies Morant to execution, is excellent.

Actor Bryan Brown said during a press gathering at the Hyatt, "Breaker' is a film about people who sit in offices and tell others in the world to go out and shoot each other.

"I don't know who all of these people are," he said, "but they keep sending people blindly off to war, time and time again."

The film's most dramatic strength lies in its convincing presentation of the questions that arise when an attempt is made to assign blame and to determine responsibility.

by Thomas K. Miller

"Thief" is an abomination.

This movie does two things which should not be done in today's spasmodic culture: 1) it offers detailed and graphic instructions in sophisticated methods of theft, and 2) it makes a hardened criminal appear romantic to impressionable minds.

Like the drug dealer "Superfly" of almost a decade ago, "Thief" focuses on one of the most repugnant forms of human life, then elevates him into a role model. Every kid needs a hero, an idol to emulate. Without a doubt, due to "Thief," there are now some kids who are wistfully daydreaming about becoming professional "highline" thieves.

That the movie is a class act otherwise only serves to give an aura of respectability to the type of crime it depicts — the theft of awesome amounts of cash and diamonds.

The man responsible is screenwriter-director-executive producer Michael Mann, who has meticulously researched and put together a high-gloss postgraduate study of theft.

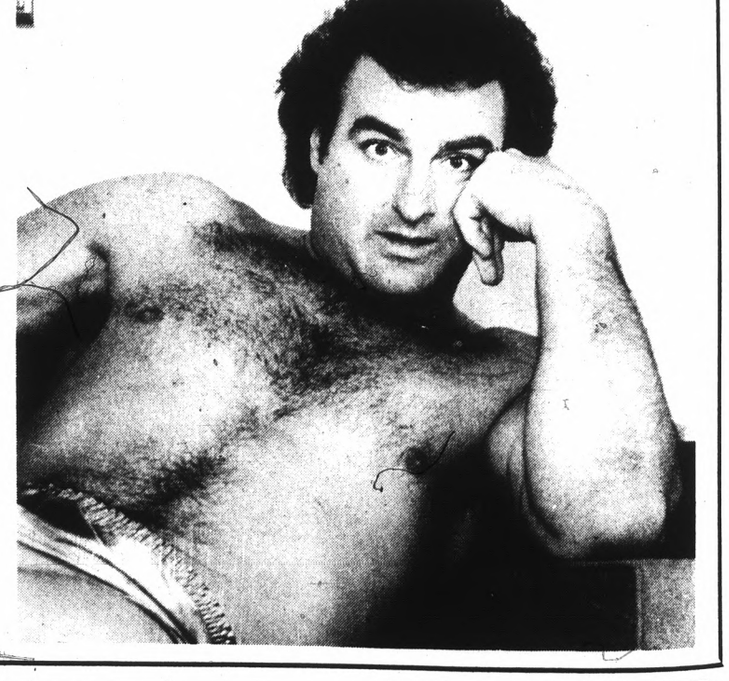
The story revolves around an ex-con named Frank, played by James Caan, who does his usual fine job of imitating a hyperactive brick. Frank, who was tutored in the fine art of big-time theft by Okla (Willie Nelson) while both were in Joliet State Prison, is a fiercely independent crook. He wants only to live his life as richly as possible to make up for the 11 years he lost locked away.

But trouble comes from two directions. He becomes attached to and marries a restaurant cashier (played adequately by Tuesday Weld, who has come a long way since TV's "The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis"). This in itself isn't bad, except that by giving up a degree of independence Frank becomes vulnerable to the machinations of Leo, a big-daddy crime boss who has no scruples whatsoever.

Frank teams up with Leo's gang to rob a jewelry company of $4 million in gems, a crime which is pulled off with a visually exciting array of electronics and a thermal lance which melts through steel vault doors.

"Thief" is drenched in realism. Filmed entirely in grimy Chicago, its production values are impeccable. It looks expensive and, yes, it is even an entertaining, action-packed picture.

Yet, its authenticity and sympathetic portrayal of a master criminal can do no good in the end except fatten its producers' wallets and help nurture a small but ruthless group of up-and-coming thieves.



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Sports

Gators face Davis after moving into first

Kossick's big weekend leads sweep of Stanislaus

by Steve Tady

The Gator baseball team will put its first-place status on the line when it takes on UC Davis tomorrow at Maloney Field and in Saturday's doubleheader at Davis. SF State swept into a first-place tie with Chico State and Sacramento State when the Gators took three in a row from Stanislaus State last weekend.

The team is on a five-game winning streak after dumping USF on Tuesday, 6-4.

The Dons broke out on top in the first inning when Al Smoot cracked his eighth home run of the year with Monaco Corral aboard. This seemed to anger the Gators. Five Gator batters hit line drives in their half of the first.

Shortstop Matt Gallegos led off with a stand-up triple down the left field line. Todd Lee continued his blistering hitting pace by singling the speedy Gallegos home. Gregg Ridenour, who was playing first while regular first baseman Gary Kossick was the designated hitter, singled. Shell-shocked, USF pitcher, Jim Dietrich then plunked Kossick in the back. Rightfielder Tony Covington lined a shot to the alley in right center field which skipped under the canvas fence for a ground rule double. Covington's hit would have scored all three runners if the ball had hit a solid fence and bounced back. Alan Pontius took care of the stranded Kossick by singling to center. The Gators led 4-2 at the end of one inning.

Gallegos started another rally in the second. He walked and went to second base on a wild pitch. Bob "Robot" Robe scored him with a single, and Robe advanced to second when leftfielder Dave Luhrs missed the cutoff man. Robe stole third and scored on a single by Lee, his 25th RBI in 28 games.

Covington put Lee's hitting into perspective when he said, "The guy should be outlawed. He hits anything that isn't nailed down."

With a 6-2 lead after two, the Gators figured to score a few more runs. But Johnny Nat came in to relieve the battered Dietrich and shut out SF State the rest of the way. One of the reasons he pitched shutout ball was because he walked Lee twice, once intentionally with runners in scoring position. Lee is commanding respect. He is hitting .455 in 28 games.

Four Gator pitchers managed to keep USF quiet the rest of the way. Mike Armstrong, who is battling arm problems, pitched the first three. Bill Ryan picked up his first win of the year by going the next two. Steve Devincenzi pitched the sixth and seventh and Mike Morris finished up, notching his second save.

Last weekend, the Gators swept into first place on the strength of a powerful hitting attack. Friday, in Turlock, they unloaded 16 runs and 19 hits in a 16-8 victory. Kossick and Covington had five RBI each and Ridenour and Lee combined for seven hits. Catcher Don Dellaquilla hit his first home run 400 feet to center field. Morris improved his record to 6-1.

The Gators swept Saturday's doubleheader here at Maloney Field, 4-1 and 7-2. Ted Pranschke threw a four-hitter for his sixth victory of the year in the opener, and Kossick, who was 10 for 14 on the weekend, was three for three.

The second game belonged to Butch Baccala who whiffed 13 and walked only one in nine innings. "I didn't have good heat but my slider was working very well," said Baccala. Centerfielder Chet Ciccone was four for four and Dellaquila had the game winning RBI to go with his two for four performance.

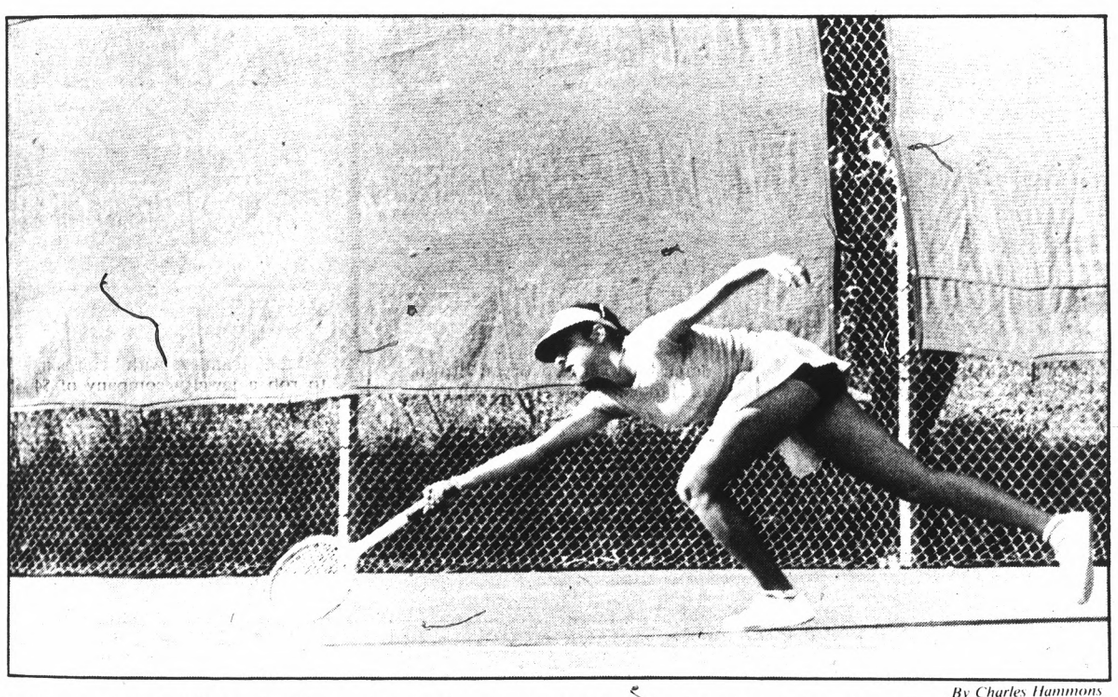
The Davis series will be very important, as will the remainder of the league games. The Far Western Conference is very strong this year as Chico, Sacramento and SF State are all 15-6. Davis (8-10) is no pushover after beating Sacramento two out of three games last weekend.

"When we played Davis the first time, I knew they would beat some people. They have some big strong kids," said Coach Orrin Freeman.

Recent injuries to Tom Sheck and Dennis Brickel have not hurt the team as badly as originally thought because the bench is coming through. "Everytime I put someone up there off the bench they hit line drives," Freeman said.

By Jan Gauthier

Gator catcher Don Dellaquilla tagged out a Stanislaus State runner in the second game of Saturday's doubleheader.



By Charles Hammons

Fully extended, Linda Guyling returned a serve during her 6-7, 6-2, 6-4 victory Tuesday.

A berth in nationals possible

Women netters now 9-1

by Theresa Goffredo

According to the schedule, eight matches remain for the SF State women's tennis team before the Division III regionals. Too early to make predictions? Not for head coach Terrell Cope.

"We've got a great chance for the nationals," said Cope. "We should do well against every team coming up."

Perhaps Cope said this because her team had captured a victory over the University of Montana Friday. A score of 9-0 would make any coach optimistic. Maybe it was the win over USF Tuesday, another 9-0 victory that has spurred Cope's euphoria. But Cope's confident statement was prompted by more than these two matches.

The Gators have a 9-1 record. The team's only loss this season was against the University of Santa Clara, and freshman Linda Guyling said the Gators "would've beaten Santa Clara on our own course."

Seventeen-year-old Guyling, a graduate of McAteer High School, displays the same kind of confidence as her coach.

"We're a strong team all the way through and we can win in the nationals," Guyling said.

The Gators finished third in the Division III regionals last year, and Cope said that this year's team is "a lot stronger and has a lot more depth." Cope, who is in her third year as Gator coach, said "determination" was the reason for the team's success this year.

This one word was the guiding force behind the team in Tuesday's match against USF. Sandra Salomon, 19, a junior from Lowell High School, didn't let her height stop her from beating opponent Diane Kerazides 6-0, 6-4. The 5-foot-3-inch Salomon serves the ball fast and deep into the box and plays a strong volley game. Kerazides' performance was competent but she could not compete with Salomon's strategic placement of the ball.

Guyling's victory over USF's Kim Kovasale was not so easy. Guyling won 6-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Guyling said she is learning to be more at ease on the courts. "I feel I've been trying to stay calm and concentrate more," she said.

Diane Miloslavich, 18, a freshman from Mercy High School, needed a tie breaker to defeat Sylvie Fernandez. Miloslavich won her first set 6-4, but lost the second 7-6. Miloslavich showed her resilience by winning an exhausting tie breaker, which ended 14-12.

The Gators had beaten USF in their first meeting this season by the same 9-0 score.

"So far this season, I think we're really together," Miloslavich said. "I feel confident about the team. With every match, I've played a more aggressive game. I've tried to come into the net more and more, which puts pressure on the other players."

Seniors Cynthia Vidal and Sandy Saldenha will be gone next year. Salomon, Guyling and Miloslavich will return.

Cope does not put any player above another. For her, the success of the Gators is earned "by the whole team."

The combination of confidence, determination and optimism will be the formula the Gators continue to use in the remainder of the matches. The Gators play the University of Redlands today at Redlands at 2 p.m., and travel to Biola College for a match tomorrow.

Raider gets into the act

by S.F. Yee

They are in their mid-30s and have spent the prime years of their lives performing before the public. And now their bodies ache from injuries sustained many years ago. They get tired sooner. They are not as fast nor as strong as they used to be.

It is time for these professional athletes to retire. But retire to what? What is life like after sports? For some, it suddenly becomes very difficult.

But five or six years from now, when John Matuszak, the Oakland Raiders' defensive end, decides to retire, he could have a lucrative acting career waiting for him.

He had a minor role in the film "North Dallas Forty," and recently co-starred in the film, "Caveman."

"Acting gives me a chance to diversify. You cannot play football forever," said the 6-foot-8-inch, 280-pound Matuszak.

"I'm looking around and seeing the mistakes that other athletes have made, but I'm also looking at the mistakes that other men didn't make," said the NFL's No. 1, first-round draft choice of 1973.

"Merlin Olsen is doing tremendously well, not only on his 'Little House on the Prairie' thing, but his broadcasting is tops, too," he said.

Matuszak, also known to his friends and teammates as "The Tooz," ran down a list of other retired athletes who made it, or didn't make it.

He considers Joe Namath's first film, "C.C. and Company," with Ann-Margaret, a mistake. "It just seemed to be not very fulfilling," he said.

Namath is now "very commercially acceptable," said Matuszak, noting Namath's role in after-shave and deodorant commercials.

"I can definitely see myself doing that," he said. "Laying in bed with a pretty lady, letting her show her tits or something. But (posing for an ad) by myself, I couldn't dig that," he added about doing jockey short ads as did Baltimore Oriole pitcher Jim Palmer.

The big defensive end, modestly clad in blue satin shorts, walked across a San Francisco hotel room as he contemplated a career in broadcasting.

"I don't know. I've thought about that . . . " Matuszak said rather gloomily.

"Hey, big guy! Welcome to the game!" he suddenly shouted, mocking a sportscaster. "We've got a match-up between two of the most outrageous teams in all of football!

"We've got the Raiders against the Cowboys, and that's who it should have been in the Super Bowl, instead of those silly Eagles!

"Well, they gave us an extra Super Bowl ring, what the hell," he exclaimed. Clearly, broadcasting is not for Matuszak.

Although the football season is still months away, Matuszak said the champion Raiders will be even better this year.

"There are so many uphill struggles, it's unbelievable. But I think that we can do it again. Plunkett's got the confidence going — the ball is rolling.

"We have everything going for ourselves. If we stay away from the serious injuries, we're gonna be some bad sons of bitches again," said Matuszak.

One uphill struggle is, of course, the planned Raider move to Los Angeles.

"I want the team to stay here," Matuszak said. "I say what I feel and that's about all I can do."

"I'm sure Al Davis isn't going to say, 'Okay John, you want to stay — let's stay."

On his fledgling acting career, Matuszak reiterated the fact that he is trying "to set a future up for myself," and is not bored with football.

"Look at Mr. Carl Eller, one of the greatest football players of all time, and he's bankrupt. It's sad and there's no way that should happen," said Matuszak.

"I hope that doesn't happen to me. I'm going to do the best I can to prevent it. When football's over, I can't say, 'It's over'."

Netters pass .500

The SF State men's tennis team raised its record to 5-4 with a pair of victories last week, defeating Southern Oregon, 9-0, and Stanislaus State, 7-2.

Pierce awarded

Darrin Pierce has been named one of five recipients of the Harry E. Griffith Memorial Award. The award is given by Far Western Conference basketball coaches to athletes who best demonstrate good sportsmanship.

Pierce, a 6-foot-2-inch guard, was the second leading scorer for the Gators this year with a 10.8 average. He led the team in steals with 33.

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Backwords

Advertisers aim to polish motorcycle image

by Mike Gallo

"Follow the leader — he's on a Honda." "Kawasaki — the difference between a bullet and a slug." "Yamaha — the way it should be."

The big three motorcycle producers — Honda, Kawasaki and Yamaha — have recently saturated the airwaves and billboards of America with souped-up advertising campaigns extolling the virtues and revamping the image of two-wheeled transportation.

Years ago, the only view most people had of motorcycles came from watching Marlon Brando and Lee Marvin link biking with crime and rebellion in the movie, "The Wild One."

Honda helped change all that in the '60s with a whole new breed of cycles that were streamlined, quiet, and in fact, rather wholesome.

That was quite an image to try to sell to a public used to seeing thundering, "chopped" Harleys with Hells Angels aboard.

To help redefine two-wheeled cruising, Honda pumped money into a nationwide campaign proclaiming, "You meet the nicest people on a Honda."

By the time Steve McQueen and his motorcycle starred in "The Great Escape," motorcycles were nearing the acceptability of Mom's apple pie.

In the early '70s, attitudes began to change.

Motorcycle riders were no longer thought of as berserk members of Harley gangs, or contaminated members of society. Anyone could ride a bike — your butcher, your broker or the guy next door — and be labeled as nothing more than a guy who likes to ride a motorcycle.

It was at about this time that Peter Fonda rode his chopper through the acid wastelands of America in "Easy Rider." The motorcycle image had come full circle.

Today, enthusiasm for motorcycles has reached the point of mania.

In 1981, sales of motorized two-wheelers — motorcycles, mopeds and scooters — are expected to top 1.9 million, says the Motorcycle Industry Council. Sales are up 13 percent from 1980.

An easy explanation could be that it is just a fad, or perhaps a panic reaction to $1.40-a-gallon gasoline.

It's also possible that demographics and the escalated ad campaigns have really been a success, what with the huge population bulge between 20 and 30 years of age.

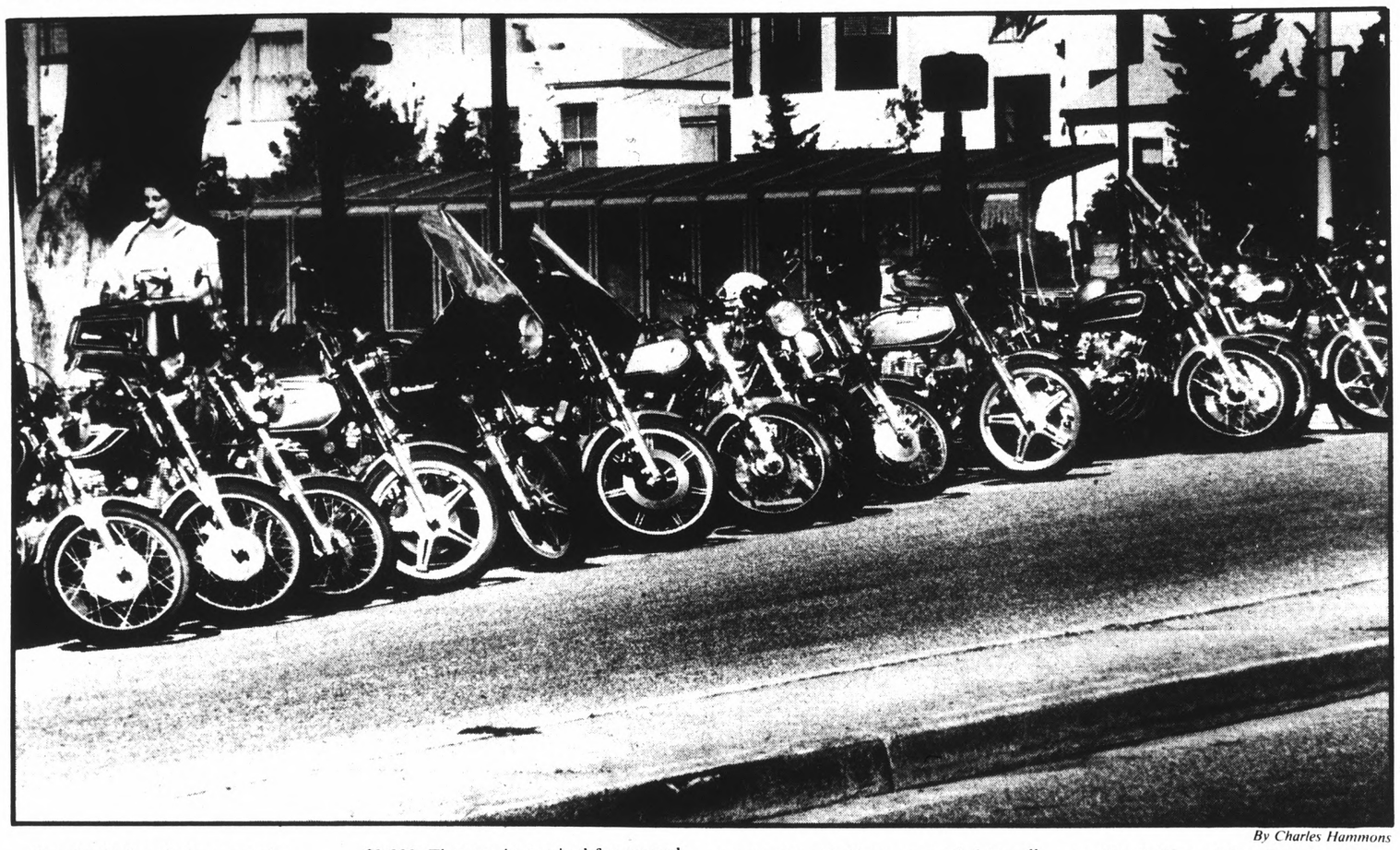
But soaring sales of cycles may also be a part of the new generation of "thrill" sports like sky diving or hang gliding that give people an excuse to joust with danger.

Perhaps too, the motorcycle has taken the place of the former great American symbol of freedom, the automobile. Once they were veritable firebreathers with more horses under the hood than a fleet of Toyotas. They reside today as catalytic-converted four-cylinder weaklings, content to live life in the slow lane.

Whether people find cycling a joy because of the thrill involved, or because of its purely economic aspects, dealers are happy.

Mike Turner of Iron Horse Cycles Inc. in Redwood City says, "Business is busy right now, 30 percent better than last year, and the season hasn't even opened yet."

The "season," according to Turner, is the months preceding summer. April through June is the peak sales period.



By Charles Hammons

But the dealers do have worries.

"I have to wait months to get bikes from the Japanese manufacturers," says George Maltbie of Powell Enterprises Inc. in Alameda.

Currently, American officials of the Japanese companies that dominate the industry are trying to convince their factories to begin shipping 1982 models in July, months ahead of schedule, to avoid shortages.

It's big business.

Skyrocketing sales, which first took off nearly a decade ago, can be attributed to the Japanese-inspired revolution in lightweight motorcycle design.

Fewer than 700,000 cycles were sold in 1969. With the introduction of lightweights in 1970, sales surged to 1.5 million by 1973. But with the mid-70s recession and the end of the first oil scare, sales sagged to about 1 million a year until 1978. Then came the rebound.

Of the five top sellers, four are Japanese: Honda, Kawasaki, Yamaha and Suzuki. The fifth is Harley-Davidson, a subsidiary of AMF Inc. Honda has 40 percent of the current U.S. market and expects to finish with a 20 percent sales gain this year.

The five companies sell 96 percent of all bikes on the market, which is split into three segments:

● Small. Motorcycles with engines of 400 cubic centimeters or less are classed as "small" and generally sell for under $2,000. They are best suited for around-the-town jaunts, yield a frugal 70 mpg, and are among the most popular in the industry.

● Medium. Medium-sized cycles are 400 ccs to 750 ccs. They range in price from $2,200 to $4,000 and feature added accessories, fancy styling and additional power.

● Large. These motorcycles possess 750 ccs and up and cost upward of $3,500. They are usually long-range touring machines and super-fast — 130 mph top speeds, right out of the crate.

Accessories are a lucrative part of many businesses. The cycle business is no exception.

Some accessories add aerodynamic benefits or rider comfort, but most simply add garbage to the functional, good-looking lines of the machine. If you're the type who would put a heated ferring, saddle bags and an eight-track stereo on a motorcycle, you might be better off buying a Winnebago, so you can bring along the TV.

While motorcycles make up a hefty chunk of the 1.9 million two-wheelers sold today, they are by no means the only dual-wheel transportaion on the market.

There was a time when it seemed all the world would someday be riding a Vespa.

The Italian scooter swept through a Europe too poor for automobiles after World War II. Sears even tried to sell them in America then, but it was an idea whose time had long since gone.

While the automobile held on here, scooters fell by the wayside. Then in 1980, the Italian manufacturer Piaggio and Co. set a production goal of 500,000 scooters and came back to America.

Piaggio sold 3,000 Vespa scooters in 1979, 10,000 last year, and business will double this year, according to a source at Vespa of America.

"The trouble is we don't have the support of the competition," he says. "The Japanese did it together with motorcycles, we have to do it alone."

So who's buying the nearly 2 million motorcycles that will be sold in 1981? The sellers report most of their customers are ordinary working folk and professionals. Yamaha estimates that one-fourth of first-time buyers are women.

Motorcycle buyers give slightly different reasons for their purchase such as economy or the look of "cool" one commands from the pulpit of a cycle.

It seems strange, however, that few cite any romantic yearnings to be at one with the road, and yourself, for on a motorcycle you are both.

Chuck Stricklan, a psychology student at SF State, regards riding his Yamaha 550 Seca as "Fantasy Island without a television."

And Sonny Ayton, a nursing student at City College of San Francisco, says, "When I get on my moped after a full day of lectures and two hours of lab work, don't get in my way because I really fly.

"Some people need a drink or a couple of hours in front of the tube. Weaving through traffic at 40 (mph) gets my blood really flowing and releases any pent-up tension I accumulate at school."

Doctors have known it and studies have shown it — motorcycling does have medicinal effects.

Whether you ride hunkered over on a Harley or sidesaddle on a moped, it's just you and the road unwinding beneath you in one sweeping, whooshing, harnessed motion.

Of course, the faster the motion, the higher the high.

Makers of the lightweight superbikes used to advertise that their particular cycle would guarantee you life in the fast lane. These days, however, the breathtaking speed of most cycles is taken so much for granted that Yamaha's latest ad crusade guarantees you to be "First to the fast lane."

People have always been preoccupied with the ability to go fast. Manufacturers know this all too well, and therefore they produce, package and push acceleration.

This "in guts we trust" attitude is evident in brochures, billboards or magazines that advertise bikes: "The fastest bike to ever visit this planet," or "The first gear you shift through, the rest are more like a launch."

If you can't recall the last time your arms were threatened with being wrenched from their sockets, or your eyeballs relocated to the back of your head — ride a high performance motorcycle.

Some 750 cc models can do an 11-second quarter mile. Roughly translated, that means you could get from 19th Avenue and Holloway to Stonestown in 11 seconds. That's acceleration of the kind an astronaut knows.

A superbike of today is equipped with everything but afterburners and a launching pad. A twist of the throttle turns you into an earthbound astronaut straddling a missile headed for "anywhere."

Motorcycling is the catalyst for uninhibited fantasy. You can, and are, anyone you wish to be; a fighter pilot screaming over tree tops, or Luke Skywalker burning up the ozone against "The Empire."

This usually takes place on the open road, but it can occur any time you have the moxie to really move. Bumper-to-bumper traffic is no longer an obstacle; it's merely a slight obstruction that is easily erased with a slight weave and a crack of the throttle.

In a car, passing that Pinto station wagon doing 40 on the freeway is a real drag. On a motorcycle, passing is an insignificant maneuver. Before you know it you're in the fast lane doing 80 mph. As you near the limit of your driving skills, the real magic begins. Breaking, gear changes and acceleration will happen beyond the place where thought originates — you have passed that point now — the bike has become a part of you, another organ of the body acting of its own accord.

You owe it to yourself to drive one of today's motorcycles. The same federal agencies that made sure the high performance muscle cars of the early '70s were neutered into four-cylinder buggies, are licking their chops at the currently unregulated cycle industry.

Trepidation about future regulations, aimed at reducing the performance characteristics of motorcycles to little more than wounded garbage trucks, is everywhere in the industry.

The fear may be warranted.

There will always be motorcycles, but there's no reason to believe that tomorrow's bikes will match the performance of today's.

DNA engineers create new life

by Mary Donnenworth

Sophisticated, but limited, genetic cross-breeding techniques dating back to the 19th century studies of Gregor Mendel have created such things as higher quality sweet peas, "beefalos" and the Groucho Marx dahlia.

Nature has always had the upper hand in controlling a new organism's DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the genetic information command post in every cell nucleus. Until now.

To the delight of many medical research teams, times are changing. Genetic engineers are redefining the meaning of life by restructuring DNA.

Like strings of computer language codes, the DNA in each cell programs it to perform specific functions. For instance, the genetic code in a chicken embryo may instruct a cell to form heart tissue, blood or feathers. Every cell contains the original instructions to produce the entire organism but somehow unneeded genes are switched off by the DNA.

The few organisms whose genetic information has been deciphered are simple viruses because they have only about nine genes on a single strand of DNA, compared with 5,000 genes in fruit fly cells and 100,000 in human cells.

Genetic engineers have taken the role of biological photocopiers by taking living cells and combining in them the genes from unrelated organisms.

The transferred genes divide and replicate to produce new synthetic substances like vaccines, human growth hormone, human insulin and the controversial antiviral agent interferon, only available in minute amounts in nature.

In one case researchers first isolated a plasmid, a small loop of gentic material, from a Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacterium cell. The cell is a common inhabitant of the human intestine and contains three or four genes on the DNA strand.

A chunk of a DNA strand, cut with restriction enzymes, is spliced into the E. coli from a second organism whose DNA transmits different information.

Recombined or "recombinant" DNA is the result of this splicing. That is, DNA from two different organisms are combined to make a hybrid plasmid that is reinserted into the bacterium cell.

The cell then divides normally with every new cell replicating all its genes, including the new DNA code. The daughter cells, or genetic clones, are identical to their single parent.

Any DNA-ordered product, say human insulin, could then be made in the offspring. The cells divide once every 20 minutes. In 24 hours, the new cells can reproduce themselves billions of times. A cellular population explosion occurs usually in a giant fermenter like the one at Genentech Inc. in South San Francisco. The multicolored jungle gym of valves and pipes there works like a caldron does in the beer and wine business.

The first "gene-mixing" was done by Stanford biochemist Paul Berg, 54, who shared the 1980 Nobel Prize in chemistry.

The breakthrough that simplified Berg's gene-splicing technique was achieved in 1974 by Herbert Boyer, 44, a biochemist working on restriction enzymes (DNA code cutters) at the University of California in San Francisco, and Stanley Cohen, 46, a biochemist working on plasmid research at Stanford University.

Their 1972 meeting in a Waikiki deli released a powerful genie. Now that the magic bottle is open, there is no chance for a reversal, according to scientists. Any gene, from a frog to man, can now be spliced into a plasmid cell.

With scientific and business foresight, Boyer worked with investor Robert Swanson, 32, to start Genentech in 1976. The company genetically engineers "cell factories" that churn out seven of the eight industrial chemicals and drugs now available through this process, such as human insulin, developed in August 1978.

"To me, genetic engineering means design and development for the benefit of mankind," Boyer, a designer gene millionaire, once said.

Genentech made human insulin by inserting human insulin genes into human E. coli bacteria. Before, insulin was extracted from cattle or hogs and was in short supply. Five percent of the 1.8 million diabetics are allergic to animal insulin. Dr. David Goeddel headed the research and cloning for Genentech.

Another bio-synthetic substance, leukocyte interferon, is being researched by Thomas Merigan, 47, of Stanford University, who is now working with eight lympohoma (lymph node cancer) patients.

Antiviral interferon is naturally available from white blood cells separated from donated blood.

Swiss moleculer biologist Charles Weissmann, 50, who co-founded Biogen S.A. was one of the first to re-engineer E. coli so that it would produce largely complete molecules of human leukocyte interferon.

Bio-synthetic interferon allows the growth of healthy cells by inhibiting abnormal cells. It does not kill the malignant cells outright, but it alters them so they stop proliferating so rapidly. Therefore, the substance works best when cancer cells are in a dormant or resting stage. The slowed cancer cell growth rate allows the body's natural defense systems, like lymphocytes, to operate more effectively.

Natural interferon travels from an attacked cell to alert healthy ones to produce natural antiviral proteins. These proteins prevent viruses from reproducing and attacking other cells. Interferon acts like a messenger on horseback.

Scientists are quick to warn that there are still no silver bullets against cancer. Research language is peppered with cautious "ifs," "woulds" and "coulds." There are not enough long-term test results nor are there guarantees of purity and supply of interferon. Known side effects are confined to flu-like fever, nausea, fatigue and a decrease in the supply of blood cells.

What little natural interferon is available is too expensive for most clinical researchers, and that is the best reason to continue genetic engineering, according to Gary Hooper, marketing manager for Genentech.

"One gram that is less than 1 percent pure is worth $50 million," he said. One nose spray dosage used by Merigan in cold virus research costs $700.

One gram of bio-synthetic interferon is produced daily in the Genentech labs for clinical study. "This is 10 times what was made last year in the world," said Hooper of the more than 98 percent pure substance. Genetech, for an undisclosed price, sells the interferon to Hoffmann-La Roche, a drug manufacturer which supplies the Stanford projects.

No one knows if interferon will become a cancer cure, but a 1960 Flash Gordon adventure makes the idea worth pondering.

In one episode, spacemen infected with an extraterrestrial virus aboard a rocket ship far from home were pulled back from death's door by last-minute injections of "interferon, the ultra-drug of the universe."

But then, that was a vision created in a television tube, not in the biochemists' test tube.

Genetic research risks

Granting that there is no desire to genetically create an "Andromeda strain" able to wipe out the human race, believers in Murphy's law, which says anything that can go wrong, will, worry about the possibility of stray microorganisms spreading as the result of a genetically engineered accident.

Genetic destruction is possible because exotic genetic pathogens, unlike chemicals, naturally reproduce themselves, and thus alter the balance of nature simply by reacting with plants and animals.

Stanford biochemist and genetic pioneer Paul Berg realized the destructive potential of miscloned genes when he stepped back from his own creation of a cancer-causing virus. Though he won the 1980 Nobel Prize in chemistry, Berg dropped the experiment and called for a moratorium on such potentially dangerous research.

In 1976, safety guidelines were suggested by a national scientific group led by Berg and were adopted by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a federal regulatory agency.

The agency funds recombinant DNA research to motivate universities and other institutions to comply with its safety standards. The NIH possesses no regulatory power over private stockholding companies. These companies can set their own standards because they receive no federal funding.

The high P-3 level experiment requires a special negative pressure atmosphere which means that no air can leak between the lab and the outside world. Gary Hooper, marketing manager for Genentech, explained, "There is a double door into a chamber linked to the outside by another door. This prevents any air from getting into or out of the lab."

Bill Amon, vice president of Cetus Corporation in Berkeley, gets no federal funding but willingly works under the NIH guidelines also. "Early in the company planning we felt that as responsible citizens it was the least we could do," he said.

Even though there is a high regard for federal safeguards, mistakes do happen. The case of the miscloned virus at the University of California at San Diego is one such example.

British biochemist Ian Kennedy, 38, did antiviral research at the university, using part of a $1.8 million NIH grant until the state Department of Health proved last August that the bacteria in his petri dish was not the mosquito-borne Sindbis virus he thought it was.

A closely related, but illegal, Semliki forest virus was being cloned in the P-3 laboratory.

Semliki forest virus is a Class 3 agent classified with smallpox and yellow fever viruses and is known to cause fevers and headaches. It was also implicated in one known human death, according to an article in the September issue of Science magazine.

The UCSD Biosafety Committee halted Kennedy's research after being warned by four of Kennedy's student assistants.

Kennedy first told the press that sabotage caused the cloning error, but later recanted his statement, saying that the mixing was possible when the dry ice surrounding the screw-top vials melted. The vial of Semliki forest virus then broke while it was being shipped from Kennedy's lab in Britain.

According to Kennedy's later statements, even though he retested all his vials when they arrived, the one vial containing the wrong virus missed inspection.

— Mary Donnenworth